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Blum Government Rushes Bill Nationalizing Bank of France

Overthrow of Famous '200' Envisaged by Measure

Government Control

Popular Front Achieves One of Its Main Objectives In Sudden Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 16—Storming victoriously with their ballots the Bastille of French Capitalism—the Bank of France—deputies of the Popular Front regime today took that stronghold of 200 families" and transformed it into a state institution. The vote was 430 to 111.

In fact, though not in form, the bill rushed through the Chamber of Deputies today nationalizes France's Bank of Issue. Real control is vested in the Government.

"200" Wiped Out

The Council of Regents—the 200 biggest shareholders, who through a system of interlocking directorates had come to constitute the governing board of the vast bulk of French industry and commerce—is abolished. In its place is set up a General Council of 23 members of whom a majority represent all the principal branches of production in France, including organized labor, consumers' co-operatives, artisans and farmers.

Censors for 40,000

The shareholders, who number more than 40,000, are represented on the General Council by three censors elected by the General Assembly. All shareholders now have the right to one vote, regardless of the number of shares owned, whereas before only the 200 largest shareholders could vote. These censors, moreover, only have a consultative voice in the General Council, which means that the state, which will name most of the Council members, will in fact have almost complete control over the bank.

Officials State Functionaries

The Governor and two Vice-Governors are furthermore made into salaried public servants or state functionaries, independent as far as possible of all financial influences.

To avoid speculation, the bill forbids all transactions in Bank of France shares beginning today until the measure becomes law. The Government is pressing for immediate passage by both Senate and Chamber, and expects to promulgate the law on Monday.

Policy Not Outlined

The practical effects of this radical reform of the Bank of France are difficult to forsee in detail, because the bill does not outline the banking policy. It provides instead for ministerial decrees by which "technical reforms will permit the bank of issue to distribute credit according to the needs of the national economy and of the state." Most French financial experts, however, point out that changes in the bank remove obstacles to inflation if the Government wants to take that road, or is forced to do so.

Symbolism Important

The symbolic importance of the measure is at least as great as its financial significance, for the virtual nationalization of the Bank of France means that the Popular Front regime in its socialistic advance has reached one of its primary objectives.

"Down with the 200 families" was one of the main battlecries of the recent elections and referred to the clique of big French capitalists of whom most, though not all, of course, belonged to the Council of Regents of the Bank of France.

Rightly or wrongly—and they feel with justification — French workers and "petits bourgeois" believe themselves to be exploited by these 200 capitalists, and in the beginning break their hold on the country's credit. The average Frenchman feels that he is but repeating the gesture of his ancestors who stormed the Bastille because it symbolizes the oppressive exploitation of the monarchic regime.

France's 'House of Lords'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCIS DELAISI dubbed the 200 oligarchs in the Old Bank of France "France's House of Lords." The reason was that they comprised the old French nobility. The "200"—called the general assembly of the stockholders—"ran" the bank through a small administrative group known as the General Council. This was composed of 18 Regents, 15 of whom were elected by the General Assembly.

It is by tradition, as well as stock ownership, that these fifteen became an hereditary institution. A member of the Mallet family, for instance, has held the thirteenth Regent's seat without a single interruption for 135 years.

The Regents also have wide holdings in business. It has been estimated that they control no less than 60 per cent of the industrial output of France. Their political enemies in the "Front Populaire" insisted that the power which they held in the Bank of France could not be harmonized with the public welfare because of these outside private interests.

Napoleon, foe of the "ancien régime," created the system under which the discarded nobility found their last refuge of political power.

Vienna Swings Toward Amity With Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 16—Each day the friendship accord between Austria and Germany brings forth new fruits. One of these is the visit which Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria is to pay to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in Bavaria early in August.

Tuesday a picture of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels of Germany for the first time in three years appeared in a Vienna daily paper, and it is expected that Reichsführer Hitler's picture also will be published soon.

Five Austrian dailies are immediately to be allowed to circulate in Germany and five German dailies here. Later this quota is expected to be increased.

Free traffic along the border has already begun on a small scale and travel companies are preparing for an extensive exchange of tourists between Austria and Germany.

Austrian stock is rising and many Austrian industrial concerns, especially dealers in wood, are feeling optimistic.

Already it is estimated that 400 National Socialists have been released from prisons and concentration camps in various parts of Austria. More than 1000 National Socialists will soon be freed by a general amnesty.

Moderate National Socialists here are pleased, as, all along they have wanted friendship with Germany. Some extreme National Socialists, however, feel that Germany let them down by sacrificing them for the sake of wider aims. They will be swallowed up in the multitude of happy pro-Germans.

The Fatherland Front in a rally yesterday showed itself pronouncedly pro-German. It emphasized that every member of the Fatherland Front must be first of all a good German, must stress Austro-German nationalism and must work for the progress and advancement of the whole German nation. With such sentiments coming officially from the Government here, there is no need of the National Socialist Party — whose thunder appears to have been stolen by the Government. There have been celebrations all over the country with not a few "Heil Hitlers."

Duce Prepares To Ask Parley On Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 16 — Benito Mussolini's six-power "peace" plan, preparation of which was first disclosed two days ago by the Monitor's London correspondent, will shortly be submitted for consideration of European chancelleries.

A new pact is being proposed as the Italian contribution toward general pacification between nations and their economic betterment. This confirmation is gained from usually well-informed quarters here today.

It is understood that the plan will be a comprehensive document embodying measures which all European nations, individually and as members of a reorganized League of Nations, should take to ensure a long period of peace in the old Continent.

In addition to containing the Duce's ideas on how the various unsettled European problems should be solved and the manner in which obstacles still blocking the way to a general understanding should be removed, the Italian plan, it is believed, will also include suggestions for reform of the League Covenant, re-examination of mandate and colonial problems, distribution of raw materials, limitation of armaments, and such monetary and economic questions as should, in the Italian view, form the object of international study.

It is confirmed that the Duce's peace plan would contemplate close political co-operation and consolidation between the six great European powers and would have as a basis Premier Mussolini's former plan for a four-power pact, duly extended to comprise Poland and Russia.

If the plan meets with approval an international conference would be summoned to conclude a new peace settlement which should be accepted by all the powers, both big and little, in the spirit of freedom and equality.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, July 16

War Profit—Paris Rushes Bill to Curb Arms

France Moves Not Only to Take the Profit Out of War—but out of preparations for war.

The French Chamber of Deputies takes a long step in the direction of nationalization of its large armament industry as both Socialists and Radicals—who together constitute a majority of the Chamber—announce their intention of voting solidly for government expropriation of the armament industry.

This action comes following an earlier request by the Government that the Chamber pass a bill giving the Government "control" of the arms industry. But when the recommendation that France take over its own armament production was made, the control project was rejected. Under this plan, which appears relatively certain of quick passage, comes the expropriation of principal firms manufacturing arms, munitions, and airplanes. There is to be strict control of minor arms manufacturers also.

The main criticism of the measure was that it would impose a heavy strain on the Treasury, but the measure seems certain of success under the backing of the popular front.

Locarno—Paris Presses for Parley

France Puts Increased Pressure to Bear on Britain to halt any further delay in the already lagging Locarno negotiations, called to take up Germany's violation, March 7, of the Treaty of Versailles by reentry to and remilitarization of the Rhineland.

The British Cabinet—with many irons in the fire today—still seeks postponement of the conference which was tentatively scheduled for today or later this week. Some British leaders, according to Associated Press reports, feel that a session now (probably without Germany and Italy) would do more harm than good.

The majority of ministers was believed firmly opposed to doing anything which might further the prospect of inducing Germany and Italy to draw closer together outside the pale of general European action.

In Paris, one reason for immediate action was seen as the desire by the Blum Government to come to some agreement with Germany and the other Locarno powers before internal seethings forced them either further to the Left or back to the Right.

If London Refuses

In the event of a flat refusal at London, it was felt in diplomatic circles that France would propose "simple conversations" between Britain, Belgium, and France, which it feels would lead to conversa-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Rydz-Smigly Gets Dictatorial Role In Polish State

WARSAW, July 16 (AP)—Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, chief inspector of the army, today was named by the Government as next in rank to the President of Poland.

In a circular letter addressed to all officials, Premier Felicyan Slawoj-Skladkowski ordered that obedience and respect be paid to the man who now succeeds the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, in fact, as he already had in practice.

When Pilsudski passed on in May, 1935, the former legionnaires who supported him during his coup in 1926 gathered in Krakow to meet Rydz-Smigly with the exclamation: "Lead us!"

The General waited, however, until now to assume the responsibility of the guidance of Poland.

On the night of Pilsudski's passing, President Ignacy Moscicki elevated Rydz-Smigly to his present army post, stating the Marshal had wished the appointment.

Polish leaders act to end economic and racial unrest: Page 2.

Program Makers for Business Women

Mrs. Dorothy Dunn
Cherrydale, Va., Legislation Chairman

Miss Frances Cummings
New York, Director of Education

Miss Josephine Bell
Blackwell, Okla., Education Chairman

Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham
Des Moines, Iowa, Second Vice-President

Britain Blames the U.S. For Forcing Naval Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16 — Her hand forced by United States insistence on legal formalities, Britain has driven a ragged hole through the fabric of the expiring 1930 London Naval Treaty, the Government was informed here today. Simultaneously, it was learned that the new naval treaty drafted to replace the old one at the conclusion of this year may go down in the whirlpool of European political dissension.

The two developments left the whole fragile fabric of naval arms limitation quivering as the world plunged on into the new race of naval armaments.

England's action consists of (1) invocation of the escalator clause of the old treaty to the extent of 40,000 tons of destroyers and (2) extra-legal transfer of three cruisers from one category to another regardless of thinly-veiled protests from the United States.

Text of Notes Generally Known

Texts of the documents whereby the United States forced England to come out into the open and exceed the destroyer limits of the old treaty by formal use of the escape clause, and the answering communication of England, will prsumably be made public shortly. Their content is, however, generaly known here.

The British action on destroyers will be followed by the United States and Japan, while the cruiser move provides a precedent which naval circles here fear will be used by Japan to justify other actions beyond the scope of the expiring treaty.

Meanwhile, confidential reports from London indicated that the new naval treaty as yet ratified only by the United States is facing an extremely dangerous passage, through reefs of general European mistrusts and animosities.

Italy Still Dissatisfied

Italy, as yet unsatisfied by the aftermath of the Ethiopian affair, has not yet signed the new naval treaty.

Germany, it is reliably understood, is refusing to reach a similar bilateral agreement with England until Italy signs—a development indicative of not directly resulting from the tendency of the two Fascist nations to act in co-operation on certain questions. Russia will take a similar step only if Germany does so.

The prospect therefore arises that Germany and Russia may ultimately fail to enter into the "side" agreements with England. In such an eventuality it is considered almost certain that both England and France would refuse to ratify the new treaty which was negotiated in London last winter. The treaty would lapse automatically in that event and the world would for the first time since 1921 be left with no controlling curb on naval rivalry.

Negotiations Going On

Technical negotiations between England, Germany and Russia, are known to have been progressing satisfactorily. The agreement with Germany could have been signed as far back as last March had general European affairs not interfered. Subsequently, there has been one delay after another—almost of a more or less specious nature.

So far as the British negotiations with Russia are concerned there has been equal technical success. The only serious obstacle was Russian insistence on release from the exchange of information feature in so far as it concerned her Asiatic fleet should Japan fail to conform to the limits of the new treaty. Japan has announced she will not sign the treaty, but it is generally hoped she will conform nevertheless. England agreed to this reservation by Russia.

Where the Rub Comes

The only serious problem remaining, therefore, is to maneuver Italy, Germany and Russia within the circle of naval treaty powers. Unless this can be done the whole fabric will collapse. Its accomplishment is requiring the utmost diplomatic effort and it now becomes possible that this effort will fail.

In the meantime the rush is on to escape the provisions of the 1930 treaty which require the scrapping of all naval tonnage beyond the specified limits by Dec. 31, 1936. The scrapping provision constitutes the heart of the treaty. December 31 is the day of its conclusion, but also is the vital point in its history. Its entire structure was built around that day and if its requirements for

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Business Women To Aid Girls In Picking Careers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16 — Better organization of its 1486 local clubs for assistance to girls — the business women of tomorrow—is one of the important pieces of work being done at the seventeenth annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, here, this week.

Sisterly advice to young women about to enter the fields of business and the professions has been given more or less informally by members of the Federation for many years. Of late, however, there has been an effort to systematize this work, and guidance booklets are being published, intended to steer girls away from the over-crowded fields, such as office work, teaching, and nursing, into those where women's services are more in demand, said Miss Frances Cummings, of New York, director of education for the Federation.

New Fields for Woman

An effort has been made to acquaint girls with the possibilities of the service field, such as personnel work, the laundry and cleaning business, restaurants, and so on. They are being told that women should train themselves for doing the things which women can do especially well, and in this group Miss Cummings placed commercial art, with its possibilities for bringing more beauty into the products of factory and shop.

Various committees in the local clubs are serving youth in their own special ways. The board has decided to increase the efficiency of this committee work by forming Youth Councils in the local clubs which will bring together chairmen of the six committees working for young people—education, research, legislation, public relations, health and publicity. National chairmen of these departments are conferring here on a program to be followed by these councils. These councils are expected to confer with other service organizations in their community to prevent overlapping of activities, something these efficient business and professional women strive to avoid at every turn.

Influence in Public Affairs

Business women are finding many practical ways to exert a constructive influence in public affairs, it ap-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Bad Driving Habits Laid to Haphazard Ways of Teaching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Propogation of bad habits of automobile drivers through the practice of permitting poor drivers to teach other persons how to drive was condemned by Charles A. Harnett, New York state commissioner of motor vehicles, in an address beore the annual convention of the Association of Secretaries of State here yesterday.

'The question may well be raised whether everyone with a driver's license is qualified to teach, as now presumed in the regulations." He said, "Bad drivers who teach others to drive simply will turn out bad drivers as pupils and the supply of road menaces is thereby increased."

Stressing that motor accidents are a menace to the nation, and that any other evil which took such a toll of loss would not be tolerated under any condition, he said that general recognition of the problem was an encouraging sign of progress.

Listing of all traffic law offenses on the reverse side of drivers' licenses, as provided under a new state law, should have tremendous psychological effect in helping drivers to obey laws, he said.

L. E. Wallace, president of the National Association of Motor Vehicle Commissioners, urged the secretaries to support uniform motor vehicle laws.

Officers of the Association of Secretaries of State, as elected yesterday, were Theodore Samann of Wisconsin, president; Dwight H. Brown of Missouri, vice president; Grace A. Reavy of New York, treasurer; John B. Widson of Georgia, secretary, and Frances Ryan of Kansas, recording secretary.

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New Deal for Sharecropper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — Declaring that the current controversy between landlords and workers in eastern Arkansas cotton fields focuses attention upon the growing evil of the tenant system, T. Roy Reid, regional director of the Resettlement Administration in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, has announced that construction of a $600,000 Negro resettlement project will begin on Aug. 1 at Helena, Ark., to demonstrate the possibilities of rural resettlement. Ninety-one Negro farm families, many of them share croppers, will be moved to the project during the winter.

Well Equipped Houses

Located 15 miles from Helena, the 3640-acre tract of fertile farming land will be divided into 91 farms of 40 acres each. Modern homes, barns, poultry houses and other improvements will be constructed on each farm by the Resettlement Administration.

Proposed plans call for erection of 36 four-room houses, 37 five-room houses, nine six-room houses and nine three-room houses. The same number of barns, poultry houses, septic tanks and wells will be built. The houses will differ in size and architectural design with cost ranging from $1180 to $1575. All homes will be equipped with modern conveniences, including electric lights, running water and bathrooms. Water will be furnished by 80-foot wells.

The farms will be connected by a system of graveled roads which lead into the community center. Administration buildings, a hospital, a schoolhouse, stores, a cotton gin, churches and other buildings will be erected at the center for the convenience of the colonists.

Negro farm families, selected for their honesty, industry, and willingness to co-operate, will be given an opportunity for home ownership. After a trial period, they will be permitted to purchase the farms over a 40-year period. Liberal terms will place each family in a position to buy a farm, Resettlement officials state.

A diversified farming program will be carried out by the colonists. Proposed plans by farm management experts call for eight acres of cotton and a balanced crop program of rye, corn, cowpeas, oats, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes and sorghum cane. Approximately 14 acres will be used for home site, roads, garden, pasture and wood lot.

Solution Sought

"The Resettlement Administration is not interested in either side of the current quarrel between tenants and landlords, but is concerned with the underlying causes of the dissatisfaction," Mr. Reid states. "Present conditions provide fertile soil for Communist and Socialist agitators, and the result of their agitations is bitterness without any progress toward a settlement of the differences between landlords and workers."

Powers End Dispute Over Straits Accord; Soviet Plan Adopted

Moscow Understood to Have Gained Right of Exit and Entrance Through Dardanelles at All Times; Belligerents' Rights Modified

Instructions From London End Deadlock That Threatened to Wreck Conference

Pro-Leaguers See Victory for Genevan Idealism; New Pacts With Russia Foreseen as Further Development; Document Rushed for Signatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 16—When at last, after arduous negotiations, an agreement was reached by the principal powers on the main points proposed in the Dardanelles Convention, it had the dramatic effect of surprise.

Despite official optimism there was a sentiment that the conference had come to the verge of breakdown, and that the careful preliminary arrangements of Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey's astute Foreign Minister, had been wrecked on the rock of Anglo-Russian divergencies regarding their respective positions in the Black Sea.

Happily, fresh instructions from London yesterday broke the deadlock.

Russia Satisfied

Various commentators consider that Russia has obtained full satisfaction. Turkey gains the widest powers of closing the Straits in wartime. If she is engaged in hostilities, naturally she will close the Straits in those special cases on which an agreement is now reached.

Although there has been a strenuous struggle over this point, it is obvious that the situation can hardly be imagined in which Turkey could remain neutral in a Black Sea conflict. Exceptions, which are subject to the present accord, seem thus to imply the involvement of Turkey.

Open Straits

The Dardanelles Straits will be open for the execution of obligations under the Covenant of the League. They will also be open for the execution of treaties to which Turkey is a party, provided those treaties have been registered with the League and come within that somewhat elastic phrase of "the framework of the Covenant."

Automatically the vexed problem of belligerents' rights appears to be solved. Thus Articles XVI and XXIII of the Convention which caused the greatest trouble are modified in a sense acceptable to Russia and naturally to Turkey.

New Formula Carries

French, British and Greeks also formally adhered to the new formula.

Roumania and Yugoslavia, which belong to the Balkanic Entente in which Turkey is an important member, could not but agree, though they asked for time to refer the matter to their respective Governments. Even Japan was favorable, subject to the consent of Tokyo.

Bulgaria alone made reservations regarding the inclusion of pacts to which Turkey is a party.

In these circumstances speedy progress was made toward the full understanding.

Freedom From Search

One important point is that merchant ships may enter the Black Sea in war-time and Turkey may not investigate their cargoes. This suggests curious possibilities of supplies to belligerents.

Other questions, such as the precise tonnage of ships entering the Black Sea on a humanitarian mission and the precise figures for fleets of non-riparian states stationed in the Black Sea and the length of their stay, became of purely secondary importance.

Quick Action Likely

Unless, therefore, unexpected snags cause further delay, the task of drafting the convention should now be easy. In best-informed circles it is believed that the document may come into operation at once, without awaiting the actual exchange of instruments of ratification and the adhesion of Italy and such powers as Germany and the United States, which did not sign the Lausanne agreement.

League supporters see in these decisions a triumph for the League ideal and say that the League has a vital part to play in future.

There is much satisfaction expressed, particularly by the French, Russians and Turks, who according to political prophets will tighten the bonds which already unite them. There is some talk of a Franco-Turkish pact to complete the Farnco-Russian and Turko-Russian links. Even Roumania may formally make a pact with Russia.

The British have shown a desire to fortify their friendly relations with Turkey, which now holds the key to the Straits.

King Edward Protected From Assassin's Gun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—Prompt action by police and onlookers was believed to have foiled an attempt to attack King Edward VIII today. Witnesses said a man pushed his way to the front of a crowd and pointed a revolver at the King, but that the weapon was knocked out of the man's hand by a mounted police officer.

The man, who was said to be named George Andrew McMahon, a writer, was immediately seized by the police. Authorities said he would be charged with possessing firearms illegally.

King Edward, who had just delivered a plea for peace in connection with a presentation of colors in Hyde Park, did not stop. He glanced, however, at the police struggling with the man.

An official statement issued by Scotland Yard states that a man pushed his way to the front of a crowd near Wellington Arch but what happened subsequently was not fully ascertained.

"A revolver fell in the road between the King and the troops following him," the statement declares. "A man was immediately arrested and taken to the Hyde Park police station. No shot was fired. The revolver was loaded in four of five chambers."

Police Speed Shown

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Visual evidence of the speed with which London police went into action against a man said to be George Andrew Mahon, who menaced King Edward VIII today, was shown by a radio-transmitted Associated Press photograph of the arrest. The picture shows Mahon in the grip of two policemen and a soldier. In the foreground are seen spectators, many of whom apparently are still watching the King ride past while only a few have turned to watch the struggle behind them

The police have rushed the man out of the crowd and are hustling him into a bus on which appears the name "St. John Ambulance."

An army officer, in full dress, stands calmly, watching while the three uniformed men in front of him wrestle with Mahon.

The suspect appears as a heavyset, partly bald man. A soldier and a policeman have grasped him by his coat collar. Another policeman has expertly pinioned both the prisoner's arms.

German Message

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Reichsfüehrer Hitler congratulated King Edward by telegraph today on his escape from attack.

Herr Hitler's message said: I have just received news of the dastardly attack attempted against Your Majesty and wish to convey to Your Majesty my most cordial felicitations on escaping this danger."

News to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Officials gave evidence of gratification today over the safety of King Edward VIII in London.

Plans were made to transmit the news of the move against him to President Roosevelt, who is cruising off the Maine coast.

King Edward Pleads for Peace

By the Associated Press

London, July 16

KING EDWARD VIII, presenting new colors to six battalions of Foot Guards, declared today that "humanity cries out for peace and an assurance of peace."

In brilliant sunshine and before large cheering crowds, the Monarch presented the new colors to the first, second and third battalions of Coldstream Guards, the second battalion of Scots Guards and the first and third battalions of Grenadiers.

"Only a few of us on parade this morning know the awful weight of war with all its horrors," the King declared. "With all my heart I hope and, indeed, I pray that never again will our generation be called on to face such stern, terrible days.

"You will find in peace opportunities for duty and service as noble as any that bygone battlefields can show."

The King rode with his brother, the Duke of York, from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park to review the Guards before the presentation. Queen Mary and other ladies of the royal family witnessed the ceremony.

Power in Mexico City Is Cut Off by Strike

MEXICO, D F. June 16 (AP)—Striking workers of the Mexican Light & Power Company cut off the city's electric current at noon today. Officials of the labor department continued efforts to reach an agreement between the company and employees.

Early this morning a government spokesman held out hope of a settlement, but the electrical workers syndicate later announced failure of negotiations. President Cárdenas in a personal plea sought to halt the walkout.

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Austria's Scrambled Politics Begin to Take Shape

Ousting Starhemberg Has Not Yet Ended Regime's Troubles

Heimwehr Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—It has looked for some time as though Austria had given up her dangerous game of playing with private armies. The regular military force apparently is becoming supreme master. The dictatorship of Fascist machine guns has been giving way to the dictatorship of a Clerical state machine.

This change was brought about by the dramatic elimination from power of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and the assumption of supreme control by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg. This pair had been working together as a fairly efficient team for two years. The imperative of a tragic hour brought them together, as Chancellor and Vice Chancellor, and now according to Dr. Schuschnigg himself the imperative of the hour separated them. Observers are impatiently waiting to see what the imperative of the next hour will bring.

Prince von Starhemberg is a young man, but an old fighter. He is the only male heir to the first princely family in Austria, second in prestige to that of the Hapsburgs alone. He is an extreme aristocrat and disdains the masses, yet is very democratic in his dealings with people about him, whatever their rank may be.

A Sincere Fascist

He is not of brilliant intellect, speaks foreign languages poorly, and spends little time reading books. But he has sincerely and enthusiastically accepted the philosophy of Fascism because it fits in with his attitude toward the masses. He loathes Marxism and detests democracy, though he does not dislike people. He is kind-hearted, gallant toward brave opponents and might make a good Saladin, if it did not require too much application and toil. He is personally brave and for his cause is capable of making great sacrifices. He dislikes routine tasks and though capable at times of displaying great energy, he usually gives much time to personal amusement.

He is Austria's chief Fascist, Premier Mussolini's delegate in this country. A decade and a half ago re formed his own militant Fascist organization known as the Heimwehr or Home Defense. He armed it by means of money allegedly received from Italy in hopes of using it to fight against the Socialists and other democratic parties. He even tried a revolution or two but had no success either as a political leader or military chief. He was a roistering free lancer, ever threatening to save Austria from democracy, but neither his friends nor his enemies took him very seriously.

Then Adolf Hitler grew very strong in Germany, and his strength was reflected here. The energetic little Agrarian Clerical leader, the late Engelbert Dollfuss, suddenly came to power, saw in Prince von Starhemberg a useful tool and made him his lieutenant. That was the Prince's chance. With great energy he forced the chief issues into open conflicts. He drove the Government into a war with the Socialists and finished them off. A little later the National Socialists clashed with the Government and Prince von Starhemberg with his Heimwehr helped suppress them. But in this struggle Chancellor Dollfuss was killed.

For a night Prince von Starhemberg, backed by his Heimwehr, vied with the quiet, firm, scholarly Minister of Justice, Dr. Schuschnigg, for the vacant Chancellorship, and Dr. Schuschnigg won, because he, being a Clerical, was backed by the Clerical President, Nicholas Miklas. With the Socialists and National Socialists out, the Clericals were by far the strongest party. Besides, the regular army was with Dr. Schuschnigg. In addition, Dr. Schuschnigg is a steadier, firmer, sounder, more tactful man. His only joy is work, he is of the highest moral character and is reliable.

Duumvirate Formed

The impulsive, gallant, pleasure-loving Prince and the staid, prosaic, puritanical, hard-working lawyer, both under 40, divided power and formed a duumvirate. They shared the cabinet places and Prince von Starhemberg became chief of the only political organization, the Fatherland Front, while Dr. Schuschnigg was made Chancellor. Prince von Starhemberg had a private army, the Heimwehr, at his disposal; Dr. Schuschnigg, the regular army and a private, Roman Catholic, armed group. One was extreme Fascist and one an extreme Clerical, but because Prince von Starhemberg was easy-going and Dr. Schuschnigg very patient they got along fairly well together.

Prince von Starhemberg often made boisterous speeches, but Dr. Schuschnigg, the indefatigable worker, kept increasing his own power. He enlarged the army, improved its discipline, and supplied it with arms. It became a dominant force, capable of taking care of emergencies, so there was no longer any need for the private armies. And Dr. Schuschnigg decided to disarm them and form a single state militia.

That would have been fatal for Prince von Starhemberg and he opposed it vehemently. It was plain that matters were moving to a show down. Prince von Starhemberg made several grave tactical blunders, playing into the hands of Dr. Schuschnigg, the President of the Republic, and the Clericals. During a long, dramatic night in May they fought the matter out—in a very decorous manner—and Dr. Schusnigg won. Prince von Starhemberg was forced out of the cabinet, out of the leadership of the Fatherland Front, and was deprived of practically all his power. His Heimwehr is to be dissolved.

Prince von Starhemberg's golden age seems to be over. He was a great smasher, the leader of shock troops and useful in a fight, but now that the Schuschnigg Government has disposed of its chief enemies and needs to begin more normal, constitutional work, it has dropped him.

Of course, one should not predict. Prince von Starhemberg is impetuous, brave, belligerent. He is only 37, enjoys the limelight and revels in fighting, so he may cause more trouble. The Heimwehr, furthermore, is a rather formidable organization, and would still like to play a role. The Clericals as a party also have many very bitter enemies. So the Starhemberg faction may still be heard from. Besides, he is Benito Mussolini's friend.

But it appears that a steadier, less dramatic sort of dictatorship has come. Dr. Schuschnigg will treat the Heimwehr with great tact, giving it honor and posts—if it behaves. He controls all channels for the expression of public opinion, runs the whole government machine, and enjoys the support of the army and church. He may give Austria an enlightened, ordered, and onerous dictatorship.

Acme — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince von Starhemberg as an Observer

Former Austrian Vice-Chancellor at Opening of New Glider Center on the Spitzerberg in Austria. The Prince Is Standing Up at the Right in the Front of One of the Austrian Air Defense New Six-Wheeled Trucks, Talking to Dr. Ludwig Draxler, Also a Cabinet Member

Germany's Goals

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Austro-German agreement, recognizing Austrian independence but interpreted as strengthening the influence of Germany to the southeast, furthers one of the definite goals of German foreign policy.

Since the beginning of the National Socialist régime in Germany, foreign policy has continued on the same line as that laid down by previous Governments. The pace has been speeded, however, and the method, in many instances, altered from that of former German Governments. Major steps of the present Government's foreign policy have been:

Oct. 14, 1933—Resignation from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference as a protest against German military inequality.

Jan. 26, 1934—Signature of a 10-year non-aggression pact with Poland, lessening German-Polish friction, but embracing no permanent solution of the conflict for control of the Polish Corridor or Danzig.

Dec. 3, 1934—Franco-German agreement prepared the way for return of the Saar territory to Germany.

March 16, 1935—Introduction of military conscription re-established the German military forces on a pre-war basis bringing to culmination a number of steps abrogating the military restrictions of the Versailles Treaty

June 18, 1935—Germany and Great Britain conclude a naval agreement bilaterally abrogating Versailles restrictions and limiting German fleet to approximately 35 per cent of the British fleet.

March 7, 1936—Germany reoccupies the Rhineland which was demilitarized by the Versailles Treaty.

July 11, 1936—The Austro-German Pact "regularizes" relations between the two countries, strengthening the influence of Berlin in Vienna.

The reparations problem—a major difficulty remaining from the war settlement—was composed prior to the National Socialist tenure. Successive conferences scale down annual German reparations payment from 7,000,000,000, gold marks a year in 1920, to less than 2,000,000,000 in 1929. At the Lausanne conference of 1932 reparations were practically wiped out with the exception of certain fixed services and a 3,000,000,000 mark bond issue, the sale of which was conditioned on German recovery. The bonds have not been issued.

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British Columbia Appeals to London On Marketing Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Dominion Government having decided not to appeal the Dominion Marketing Act, which the Supreme Court of Canada has decided is "ultra vires," the Province of British Columbia has determined to carry the appeal itself to the Privy Council in London, the highest court of the Empire.

The provincial government claims that the schemes that it has inaugurated under the act may still be carried on. The Supreme Court simply expressed the opinion that the act was beyond the power of the Dominion to enact; therefore British Columbia considers the act is still operative until action is taken by the Dominion to rescind it.

The British Columbia Government has intimated to its boards that if they wish powers of price fixing and licensing under the new provincial act which was proclaimed after the Supreme Court's decision on the federal law, it will grant them.

Ban on Slot Machines Upheld by N. C. Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Supreme Court has handed down an opinion legally declaring slot machines illegal. Hereafter all persons owning or operating them will be subject to indictment, fine and imprisonment.

The last legislature passed a law making it illegal to operate these devices, but the law was disregarded in many towns and cities.

An investigation was ordered by Judge M. V. Barnhill and slot machine operators were cited to appear in court for test cases. The defendants appealed and the Supreme Court has now settled the entire matter by upholding the law.

Vacations in Canada

More than 1,000,000 United States cars enter Canada annually, and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 Americans spend vacations there.

Dual Dictatorship in Vienna Gives Way to One-Man Rule

Schuschnigg Supreme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrian Government announced recently a new tendency in its internal policies, namely, unification. It has adopted a new slogan—concentration. A dual dictatorship gave way to the dictatorship of a single force. Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg is—at any rate on paper—the absolute master of the Government, for he is Chancellor, Foreign Minister, Minister of the Army, and head of the Fatherland Front.

Dr. Schuschnigg is a Clerical. He has hitherto conformed to a definitely established type. Brüning in Germany, Koroshets in Yugoslavia, and the Catholic Party leaders in Belgium represent this norm. Clerical politicians profess friendship (not always reciprocated) for the workers—though they are opposed to Marxism. They generally co-operate with the peasants.

Austrians Middle-of-Road

In Austria such a government in normal times has won considerable support. The population is Roman Catholic and to a fairly large extent agricultural. There is also a small Roman Catholic labor movement. Dr. Schuschnigg has been trying to win these elements.

It must be remembered, too, that immediately after the World War Clerical peasants and Marxist workers did co-operate in Austria. As a further point in Dr. Schuschnigg's favor, the Austrian tends to be a middle-of-the-Road man. He does not obejct to letting someone else manage his affairs if it is done in a fairly reasonable and efficient way. Emperor Franz Joseph, though an autocrat, was deeply loved by many Austrians, for he was tolerant and they were glad to let him work while they played. Dr. Schuschnigg's new government, therefore, had aroused much hope.

Workers Oppose Regime

But it also has powerful forces to contend with. First, it was the Clericals, who, in co-operation with the Fascists, destroyed the Socialist movement here. This means that practically all the Marxists, and they comprise 40 per cent of the Austrians, are bitterly opposed to Dr. Schuschnigg. In spite of his conciliatory words he cannot win any more than the neutrality of the majority of the workers. He and his colleagues have treated the Austrian proletariat in many respects worse than the National Socialist Government in Berlin has the German workers, so it seems to them mockery when he asks them for their support. His efforts to widen his base in this direction seem doomed to failure.

Socialists can co-operate with Clericals, as in Germany and Belgium, but for Socialists, after they have been outlawed and humiliated, as well as shot down by Clericals, to renounce their principles and enlist under the Clerical flag is most improbable. The vast majority of the Austrian workers are against Dr. Schuschnigg.

In Delicate Position

The Chancellor is a German-feeling Austrian. He was reared in an atmosphere of sympathy toward Germany, for his father is an Austrian general. By sentiment he naturally welcomed an understanding with the Reich, although as a Roman Catholic he has been against the National Socialists. So hitherto he has dared to make them no concessions. Considerable question now exists as to the ultimate effect of the new entente with Berlin, recently arranged by Vienna at Rome's behest.

Then in addition the Fascists are bitterly against him. He has humiliated them by thrusting the Heimwehr leader, Prince Ernst Rüdigar von Starhemberg, out of the cabinet. Yet he dares not completely break with the Heimwehr. Heimwehr men are still in his government, in the Fatherland Front, in the militia, in the state administration. Dr. Schuschnigg is at war with them, but is obliged to give them responsible positions.

Equivocations

Dr. Schuschnigg is almost forced to have a weak policy, marked by equivocation on every vital issue. He is for the workers, but bitterly against the only real workers' organization in Austria. He is well disposed toward Germany but he has up to the present opposed the only movement at present working for German-Austrian friendship, National Socialism. He is anti-Semitic—covertly. He is against Fascism, but has five Fascist ministers in his cabinet, while 80 per cent of his militia are Fascists. Against him are the real democrats in Austria, most of the laborers, many of the Jews and the Fascists.

Clings to Old Times

Besides all this, Dr. Schuschnigg represents an old party that elsewhere has been fighting a losing battle. Clericalism has ceased to be a great political factor in most European countries. In Italy, Clericalism succumbed before Fascism, in Germany before National Socialism, in Russia before Communism, in Spain before Democracy, and in Belgium it is going backward. In Austria it has decidedly lost favor. All the Austrian youth tend to disregard it. They want something more vital and revolutionary. They seek a new slogan. They demand reform and renewal. Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Joseph Stalin brought something new. Dr. Schuschnigg clings to the old—not old parliamentarism, but old patriarchal autocracy. So he arouses no enthusiasm.

He faces three fronts, the Reds (Socialists) the Browns, (National Socialists), and the Greens (Heimwehr), all of which are supported by fanatical youth—while with him is the Old Austria, thinking of the "good old times."

Nevertheless, observers here think that since Kurt Schuschnigg's enemies are disunited, he may hold his ground for some time. But his situation is very far from secure.

Polish Leaders Act to End Economic and Racial Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland, under the leadership of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, is making vigorous efforts to raise the standard of living and give the nation stability within and without. Thereby the Government believes it will find an answer to the unrest of peasants and workers and the anti-Jewish sentiment, all of which has been marked by rioting.

The government would provide greater opportunities for learning, improved sanitary conditions and better housing. In particular, the Minister of Agriculture has devoted himself to the idea of raising the rural population to a higher level in the broadest sense of the word.

The present cabinet accepts the ideal proposed by General Rydz-Smigly, who has declared that the aim which should dominate is the defense of Poland, meaning the unity of national life and devotion to the cause of Poland, to lifting the whole to a higher level, morally, materially and culturally.

Seek to Restore Confidence

The new Premier, Gen. Felicyan Slawoj-Skladkowski, in pursuance of his former policy as Minister of the Interior, has been visiting different parts of the country to survey purposes that he intends to follow up. The Government hopes to arouse a new spirit among the people, to restore confidence, and to lift the depression caused by the loss of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski. The difficulties are still very great, unemployment and poverty still weigh upon the people, but the Government hopes to give the country once more a feeling that it has genuine leadership.

Decisive statements recently by General Rydz-Smigly and the Premier indicate the Government's policy of dealing with unrest in certain agricultural and industrial districts and anti-Semitism.

Economic Cause Seen

The National Democrats have been held most to blame for some of the worst anti-Jewish acts, as it is they who are most busy with anti-Semitic propaganda. There is every hope, however, that the present Government will restore order in the country, while protecting both sides and regulating the economic situation, which is at the bottom of the whole matter.

It is declared that 80 per cent of the houses in Warsaw belong to Jews, that the entire trade in the provincial towns is in the hands of the Jews, that the wholesale trade is almost exclusively Jewish, that the speculation in the currency which has caused so much financial trouble was due almost entirely to Jewish intrigue. These factors are held largely responsible for the symptoms of anti-Semitism now prevalent in Poland, and explain why the populace falls an easy victim to the agitation of party agents.

Government Program Outlined

In his first speech in the Seym (Polish Lower House) the Premier stated he had no intention of laying before them a program of fine intentions which would be impossible to realize. He outlined instead what he regarded as the task of the Government: to improve the economic situation, while strengthening the country and assuring the future.

The Government, he said, would neither incline to the extreme left, or the extreme right. It would not allow the beating of Jews. Quoting the words of General Rydz-Smigly that Poland's object now must be the defense of the country, Premier Slawoj-Skladkowski explained this does not mean only defense against an outside enemy, but a defense of Poland within the people themselves, the creation within them of potentialities, thoughts, strength so that the defense of the country be secure. In developing this idea, the Premier said in Poland none must go hungry, homeless or workless. He predicted an energetic crusade against these evils.

"I am convinced," he said, "that where there is even a little work, and where there is no hunger, there is no Communism. Communists doubtlessly take advantage of people's hunger, but it is not the right way to govern to let real Communists go free in Poland and put hungry people into prison. The opposite must happen—the hungry must be given bread and the Communists be put into prison. I am deeply convinced that our chief task is to give food to the hungry, by assuring them work. Arrests and oppression no good."

Devaluation Is Vital Issue

Devaluation is one of the questions most agitating Poland. The Government is distinctly against any such action and points to the improvement in all spheres of business in the first quarter of 1936.

The sale of monopoly products, tobacco, alcohol, matches and salt, increased by about 10 per cent. Unemployment is decreasing rapidly. A comparison between this year and last shows an increase of employment amounting to 80,000. Private trade is looking up and the general turnover of foreign trade is augmented by 13.5 per cent. Therefore the alarm occasioned by the restrictions in the foreign bill exchange is considered unwarranted.

Budget Is Balanced

The outflow of gold from the Bank of Poland has been declared due to speculation and to have had no real economic reason. The Government succeeded in balancing the budget and means to maintain this balance. It aims at organizing the control of foreign exchange and of imports to benefit the national economy. By its extensive organization of public works it is battling unemployment, and hopes to build up production in the country without having recourse to inflation.

Another action of the present Government is the stimulation of private enterprise and encouragement of home production. A congress held lately under the chairmanship of the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Julius Poniatowski, discussed ways and means of raising the culture of the rural districts, recognizing that the mainspring of Polish life lies in its rural population. Officials agree that conditions in rural Poland demand immediate and most extensive reform.

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Distribution Held Solution Of Drought Feed Problem

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The 1936 livestock feed problem was described by government officials today as one of distributing apparently adequate national supplies to drought areas.

Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the Inter-departmental Drought Relief Committee, recalled that in 1933 drought damage was rather spotted, and effort was concentrated on moving feed from surplus to deficit points.

Other Developments

Other drought relief developments today included:

1. Allotment of $624,000 for emergency subsistence needs in seven southern states.

2. Emergency rating for seven counties in Colorado and 17 additional counties in Oklahoma.

3. Shipment of 844 carloads of food and feed into drought areas for relief distribution.

Purchasing Program

4. Preparations for a government cattle-purchase program.

In its survey of feed supplies, the Crop Reporting Board said there was an acute shortage of feed in the worst drought areas, but that in the country as a whole the carryover of feed grains on farms was close to normal and the carryover of hay was the largest since 1928.

Food to Be Plentiful With Some Price Rise, Institute Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Food supplies will be sufficient to meet demand in spite of drought and early damage this year from winter freeze and frost, says the American Institute of Food Distribution, but prices will be higher this fall and increase during the winter and spring.

"No important food surpluses seem probable," says Gordon C. Corbaley, president, "but on the other hand, no serious food shortages are indicated unless the excessive heat and lack of rainfall continue for a longer time over a wider area than is expected.

Crops Plowed Under

All of which means that nature has taken a hand in the "plowing under" of surplus crops.

The change has not yet been reflected decisively in food prices, continues Mr. Corbaley. "The only startling advance has been in cereals, with some upward trend in butter, eggs, fresh fruits and fresh and canned vegetables—largely the result of speculative buying anticipating further damage to come and continuation of present favorable consumption. "Average level of all food prices is approximately the same as a year ago, up only 7 per cent to 8 per cent from the bottom point during the spring pessimism about food prices.

Wheat Imports Likely

"Wheat has been cut to where probable harvest will about balance consuming needs of the country, opening the way for importing relatively small quantities of some grades. Barley has been reduced to about the same statistical position.

"Canned peas, now approaching completion, will total about 18,000,000 cases, down approximately 25 per cent compared to last season. With carryover of 3,600,000 cases, this closely balances needs of country but leaves a shortage of the cheaper grades.

"Fresh fruit supply is seriously short in the northern states except on the Pacific coast, where conditions are favorable. This is due to winter and spring damage rather than the drought.

"No price-depressing surplus on any important cereal seems probable. With favorable business sentiment and expanding consumption, outlook is for today's prices to be sustained with an upward trend. Degree of advance depends on what happens to the corn crop, the later condition of pastorage and general attitude of speculative sentiment.

Meat Prices Lower

"Gross tonnage of meats available for consumption between now and next spring will be reduced by the decline in the supply of feeding material and such emergency killing as may be conducted in the extreme drought regions.

"Temporarily prices have been lowered by emergency marketing and consumption of meat curtailed by the heat.

"Later effect will come in the shape of higher prices than otherwise would have prevailed. Degree of this advance depends on the corn crop and the measure of optimism in business sentiment." This balance sheet shows that, except for such temporary surpluses as may come from unusually favorable weather conditions during August and September, the outlook is for such reduced food supplies that the average trend of food prices is likely to continue upward.

This trend has not yet taken hold generally because the food producing season is still in progress. Most foods now being produced or due to be produced will not move to consumption until next winter and spring.

Degree of later advance depends on how business conditions affect consumption speculative sentiment and general price levels.

Well-balanced supply indicated will make food prices unusually susceptible to moving toward higher ground if consumption continues favorable and general price trend continues to advance.

Heat Wave to Continue Two Days More in West, U. S. Meteorologist Says

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—The heat wave which has sent temperatures soaring to all-time highs throughout the western and north central states and burned up millions of dollars in crops will continue practically unabated for two more days, Weather Forecaster J. R. Lloyd predicted today.

Terrific heat which has piled up over the Plains States and the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys will be relieved only in the Dakotas, northwestern Minnesota and northwestern Nebraska, Mr. Lloyd said. A cool wave from the West was expected tomorrow in that area, accompanied by scattered rains in southern Illinois, Indiana and southeastern Missouri.

Comfortable temperatures will continue in the areas immediately adjacent to the Great Lakes, he predicted. These areas, where many heat marks were shattered early in the week, were visited by cool air from the Hudson Bay Tuesday night and yesterday.

The western Dakotas may feel the advance of the high-pressure area from the West by tonight, the meteorologist said.

Thundershowers which had been expected last night and today in Chicago failed to materialize, and Forecaster Lloyd said hope that they would arrive had been dissipated. Continued fair and somewhat warmer was the forecast for tomorrow.

Sailor Talk Leaves Landlubbers All at Sea

Jargon of the men who go down to the sea in ships —not on ships—has a salty tang all its own— but much of the romance of the sea died with the passing of sail.

Private Languages Of Industry
Second of Eight Articles

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It's very odd that sailor-men should talk so very queer." The line from Ingoldsby's Legends rings true. Jack Tar no longer "shivers his timbers" to the rhyme and rhythm of Gilbert and Sullivan, but time has injected new vigor into his jargon. The modern sailor's lingo still leaves the average landsman all at sea.

Joseph Conrad once drew a fine distinction between them that go down to the sea in ships and them that travel on ships. The "ins" are usually sailors, the "ons" more likely landlubbers. Just to prove he wasn't splitting hairs with the fellows who cover the water front, the great sea writer developed quite a convincing case against those who persist in having the crew cast anchor.

Whoever Cast an Anchor?

This happens practically every day on the shipping page, even though no one has ever yet actually seen a gang of sailors cast an ordinary five- or ten-ton anchor very far. You drop anchor, or let go anchor, Mr. Conrad insisted, but you never cast it. In view of the careless way in which landsmen toss the anchor around, his thesis carries weight.

Perhaps this tack against those who sail their ships in printers' ink has taken us a bit too far to leeward. Sailors, by the way, pronounce it "loo-ard." There are those who would even take me to task for such promiscuous application of the term sailor. Some of the old dyed-in-the-tar salts would have you believe that there haven't been any sailors since the passing of the windjammer. They contend that sailors have been displaced by seamen.

Ship Never a Boat

Well then, seamen! Seamen say "boo-ey" for buoy, "focsle" for forecastle, and "bosun" for boatswain. A ship is a ship and a boat is a boat and the two are never confused. A boat is propelled by oars and is far inferior to a ship both in dignity and dimensions.

The nautical dictionary plays fast and loose with the landsman's vocabulary. A knot, for example, isn't a snarl in a line, it is a measure of speed. You don't tie knots. You make hitches. In fact, a seaman never ties anything. He makes things fast. He never ties one rope to another; he bends two lines together. Nothing is ever broken in a ship. Things are carried away or stove in. It is customary, though, to break out a flag, or break out cargo from below.

Log Is Everything But—

A log is everything to a seaman except the one thing it is to a landsman. It is the book that records the doings of the day at sea; it is the instrument which measures the speed of the ship; it is the term for discipline meted out by the master. If he logs a man three days' pay, that means a notice has been written into the logbook stating the nature of the offense and the amount of the fine assessed as penalty.

Flag signals speak a sea language of their own. The Blue Peter serves many uses. It is a blue flag with a white square in the center of the field. It represents the letter "P" in the international code. Hoisted at the fore halyards when a ship is in port, it denotes that the vessel is sailing within 24 hours. Flown by itself at sea, it means, "We want a pilot."

Flag Tells Where Bound

When a ship is bound foreign, you can tell the country to which she is bound by glancing at the foremast. She flies the flag of that country until she clears the port of departure.

A yellow flag at the fore halyards is the signal for a doctor. It stands for "Q" in the code. Ships fly this flag when at quarantine which is the zone within a port where crews of ships arriving from a foreign country undergo compulsory medical inspection.

If a ship is sighted off shore with her flag upside down, an observer shouldn't jump at the conclusion that the fellow who broke out the flag was asleep at his post. Better jump to a wireless key and start firing MCUs to the coast guard. The topsy-turvy gesture means, "distress" or "we want immediate assistance."

Yachtsmen, by the way, can get quite garrulous with their pretty flags. If you see a yacht decked out from stem to stern with international code signals, however, don't assume she is making messages. She's only "dressing ship." There is a prescribed place in every type of ship from which codes are shown and when displayed any place else, they mean about as much as the crew's wash. A blue flag in the rigging indicates, "Owner absent." The moment he comes over the gangway, down comes the flag.

If he happens to turn and salute the after part of the ship, don't assume he is seeing things just because there's no one there to acknowledge the courtesy. Perhaps he is spreading pomp and circumstance on with a calking iron, but he's only carrying out a time-honored boarding custom known as "saluting the quarterdeck."

According to Hoyle

If he's a guest of the owner and happens to know his deep-sea Emily Post, he will board the ship from the starboard gangway. The port gangway is reserved for the crew. Coming up the port side while the bosun waits at the starboard rail to pipe him over, is like arriving via the servants' entrance while the butler is out holding the front door.

A slip-up in any of these mystical courtesies is likely to leave everybody with a face as red as the crew's meal pennant. By the way, delay your visit to the yacht while she is flying this red flag; or the white pennant which means the owner is having dinner. Better stand off, too, while the white pennant with the blue cross is flying aloft. That is the church pennant, meaning, "Divine service being held aboard."

The navy uses it, also.

It is the one and only flag that outranks even the national ensign. The two are flown together with the church pennant always mastheaded over the other.

"Ships are all right, it depends on the men in them." Conrad's fictional seaman was more than half right. It is largely up to the captain and crew whether a ship is a "home" or a "workhouse." If the Old Man turns out to be a "sundowner," there'll be dissension in the "focsle." On the other hand, if the skipper happens to ship a lot of "beachcombers," there's likely to be discord, too. Especially if there is a sea lawyer in the crowd.

You judge the ability of the skipper by the appearance of the ship; that is—whether he keeps her all "Bristol fashion" or decked in "Irish pennants."

All Help Run Ship

Whether or not the ship ends up with a monkey on the mast depends on other factors, too. The "chief" and the "black gang" have a hand in the economical operation of the ship. "Chips" is always a useful man to have around even in the modern, steel ship.

The all-importance of the "doctor" is a tradition that has carried over from sailing days. He toils in the galley from dawn to dark. If he hews too close to Board of Trade allowances, he'll hold undisputed claim to the most unpopular fellow on the boa—(pardon me!) in the ship.

On the other hand, if he doesn't overwork the "salt horse" and doesn't dish out "Cape Cod turkey" or the "strawberries" seven days a week; if he's halfway generous, and sifts a pinch of originality into the "slum gullion," he's sure to be remembered when the "crowd" pays off.

Yes, times have changed since sail vanished from the sea. Much of its romantic language has passed with it. Speaking ships at sea in the international code of flag signals has become a forgotten ceremony in these days of radio and fast passages in steam.

A meeting in midocean and a brief exchange of courtesies through messages flaunted in colorful strings of signal flags relieved the monotony of many a tedious voyage. All hands usually came on deck for the occasion.

A standardized signal was broken out at the mizzen peak, usually a series of flags that spelled: "What ship is that?" The stranger then "made" her identification signal, a series of four letters which was the key to finding her name in the alphabetical list of Lloyd's Register of the world's seagoing ships.

Up went the answering pennant. Then an exchange of code signals as the vessels parted: "Where bound?" "Please report us, all well." And then a final, "Pleasant voyage," and a dipping of ensigns in friendly farewell.

Thus it was with ships that passed in the days of sail. Nowadays, ships speak to each other with semaphore by day or electric blinkers by night, or talk far over the horizon with crackling wireless. Ships speak an international language both with radio code and steam whistle signals established by the rules of the road.

If the lookout on the focsle head at night raises a light, say on the port bow, he strikes two bells. The officer of the watch reports the signal by striking a small bell on the bridge. As a matter of precaution in approaching the stranger, the officer blows one long blast on the whistle.

Red to Red

It means, "I am directing my course to starboard. The stranger's whistle wails a prolonged reply. One blast! Both will bear well to starboard, keeping their red (port) running lights in view. Mariners memorize the meeting, overtaking, crossing and passing signals in rhyme. Both steamers are approaching cautiously and correctly:

Green to green, or red to red,
Perfect safety, go ahead!

The officer of the watch is likely to blow his mouth whistle for the seaman on stand-by.

"Turn out, Sparks!" The radio operator puts in a speedy appearance.

Checking the Weather

It's a familiar story. "The glass has been falling since four bells. Speak that ship and ask him how the weather is to the east'ard!"

The blinker on the flying bridge goes into action. Dots, dashes. Dots, dashes. There is a long wait. Then a hurried flutter of light pricks the black void. Sparks interprets. "OK, thanks!"

The mate steps into the chart room just off the bridge and writes in the log. "Seven bells, spoke steamer going west southwest, reports wind freshening, sea making up to east'ward."

And so the language of the sea, reaching out from shore to shore, has now become the commonplace. Old customs have changed. The glamor remains.

Bristol fashion — shipshape and shining.

Black gang— stokers.

Beachcomber — ne'er-do-well seaman.

Board of Trade allowance—rations authorized by British maritime law.

Bosun—foreman of the crew.

Buoy—floating object to mark channel or sea obstruction.

Bow—forward part of ship.

Cast—throw.

Calking iron — tool for stuffing oakum into seams.

Crowd—crew.

Chief—chief engineer.

Chips—carpenter.

Cape Cod Turkey—codfish.

Doctor—the cook.

Focsle—crew's quarters.

Gangway—gateway in ship's rail.

Galley—the kitchen.

Glass—barometer.

Halyards—light lines for hoisting flags.

Home—contented ship.

Hole in the beach—port of refuge.

Irish pennants—slovenly rigging.

Leeward—away from the wind.

Make—to hoist, as a signal or sail.

Monkey—marshal's writ, libel document, showing legal claim against ship.

MCU—general radio call signal for Coast Guard.

Old Man—captain, regardless of age.

On the beach—ashore and out of a job.

Port—left side, facing forward.

Pipe—whistle blown by bosun.

Quarterdeck — afterpart of sailing ship, section in which officers lived.

Raise—to sight.

Running lights—lights for distinguishing one side of ship from the other at night, green for starboard, red for port.

Sea Lawyer—trouble-maker.

Starboard—right side, facing forward.

Sparks—radio operator.

Salthorse—beef preserved in brine.

Strawberries—stewed prunes.

Slum gullion—ship's food in general.

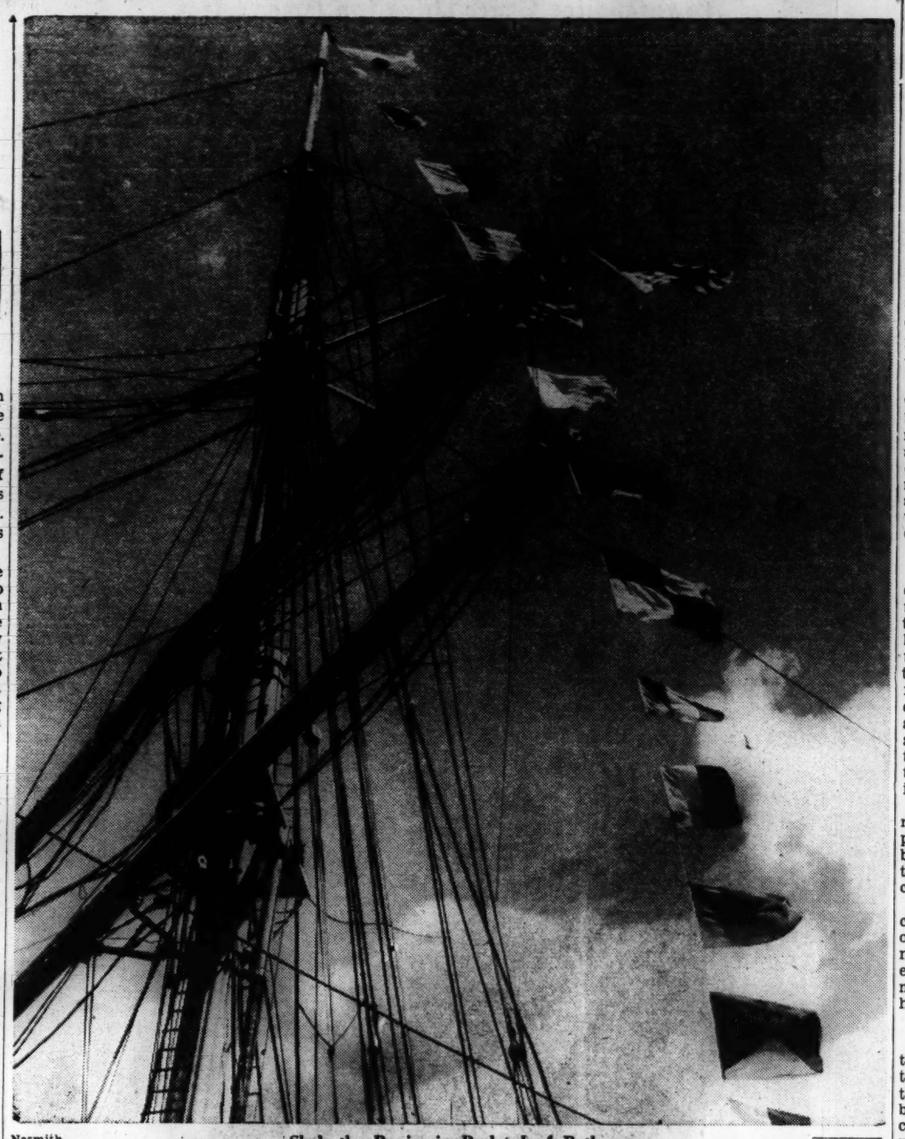
Stand-by—prepare for duty, at post awaiting call.

Sundowner — a martinet, derived from captains who insist on crew's shore leave ending at sundown.

Speak—to hail a ship by signal.

Windjammer—a sailing vessel.

Workhouse—unhappy ship.



Nesmith — She's the Benjamin Packard of Bath — The Christian Science Monitor

The Old Yankee Windjammer Declares a Holiday by Mastheading the Code Flags to the Peak of Her Mizzen Mast. To Be Construed as a Signal, the Colors Would Have to be Set Just Under the National Ensign Flying From the Peak of the Spanker Gaff.

Quake Jars Three States

SPOKANE, Wash., July 16 (AP)—Toppled chimneys and at least one damaged building marked the Walla Walla valley today as the apparent center of an earthquake which awakened residents of three Pacific Northwest states last night and sent many running into the streets. The tremors were felt for several seconds. Milton-Freewater, Ore., reported the heaviest loss of any shaken town.

Berkeley Manager Cuts Taxes While Improving City Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., July 16—This community is a striking example of what can be achieved under the city manager form of government.

For illustration, the tax rate in the fiscal year just closed was $1.33, as compared to $1.60 in 1922-23, the year prior to the inception of city manager government. Also, per capita costs have been reduced from $15.82 in 1926, to the present figure of $12.44. This has been done in the face of an estimated gain in population of more than 20,000.

While expenditures have been reduced, governmental services have been expanded steadily. Departmental facilities have been enlarged and modernized. The number of city employees has been increased by more than 10 per cent. And other activities have been undertaken which ordinarily would mean increased governmental costs.

Recreation Service

As an example of the expansion of services, one may cite the activities of the Department of Recreation, which has enlarged its staff and broadened its program to care for the increased "leisure" induced by the depression. Additions to its facilities include the erection of two community centers, building of an amphitheater in John Hinkel Park, acquisition of a 50-acre redwood tract on the Russian River and establishment of three summer camps in wooded areas.

The secret of increasing government services while reducing expenditures lies in the application of business principles to city administration, said Hollis R. Thompson, city manager, in a recent interview.

The "spearhead" of the city's success, he explained, exists in its policy of budgetary control. At the beginning of each fiscal year, income and expenditures are estimated for each month. This budget is "strictly" adhered to, he stated.

Centralized Purchasing

Another feature is the centralization of purchasing. This has enabled the city to save thousands of dollars through reduced prices permitted by quantity buying, and by cash discounts. Tying in with this financial policy is increased efficiency in departmental operations through elimination of waste and consolidation of activities.

While city employees are not under civil service, the city has a merit system which "seeks the best man for the job," regardless of residence. A detailed course of training keeps employees on "their toes" and gives them a "picture" of city administration in its entirety. It has been learned that a worker will perform his work more efficiently if he understands the part he plays in the setup as a whole. Besides acquiring this "long view" of his job, the employee also keeps abreast of the latest developments in his particular field. This is done through regular departmental meetings.

But it is not enough to create an efficient administration, Mr. Thompson said. Support for its maintenance must be gained by "letting citizens know what is being done for them." This is accomplished through a public relations program which entails news releases, radio talks, addresses before civic bodies by city officials, and such features as "open house," fire prevention week, and the distribution of pamphlets telling about city activities.

To sum up a few advantages of city-manager government, one may cite a reduction in fire losses which has made it possible for Berkeley to have one of the lowest insurance rates on the Pacific coast; a police department whose efficiency has attracted nationwide attention; the establishment of a municipal garbage service with lowered rates to citizens, and which in the past five years has realized an annual profit of $34,000, and the fact that at no time has the city found it necessary to employ red ink in making bookkeeping entries.

The satisfaction of citizens with their government is exemplified by the fact that no councilman running for re-election has been defeated, and no attempt has been made to change or amend the charter.

Fee of $50,000 For Film Survey

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—A fee of $50,000 and an additional sum for expenses has been agreed upon by directors of Paramount Pictures, Inc., and Joseph P. Kennedy for the latter's services in making a financial survey of the company, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Kennedy completed his work with Paramount on July 1.

The former chairman of the SEC has been vacationing in Maine for several weeks and associates said he expected to remain there most of the summer.

The assignment with Paramount was the second such work Kennedy has undertaken since he relinquished his duties with the SEC in September, 1935. Previously he had surveyed the financial structure of the Radio Corporation of America and for his work in drafting a capital reorganization was paid $150,000.

Shrine Veterans Elect

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16 (AP)—World War veteran delegates, representing more than 10,000 members of the Mystic Shrine's Legion of Honor, yesterday announced election of Col. Harry H. Green, Atlanta, Ga., as national commander. Colonel Green succeeds Robert A. Burri of Cleveland, Ohio.

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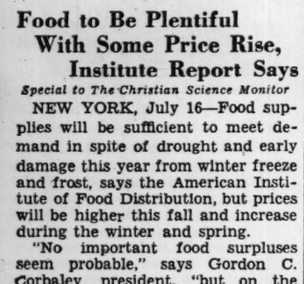

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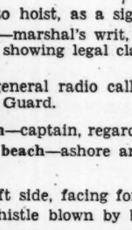

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Landon Faces Major Task In Fusing Views of Backers; Maps Campaign With Knox

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 16—Life for Gov. Alfred M. Landon these days, for six or eight hours a day, is one grand grab-bag of visitors. He is a good listener, and that is fortunate. For he has to sit amiably in his office, or on the porch or in the living room or in the armchair at the head of his table, and listen to an amazing diversity of conflicting views.

In his outer office at the State House there is a much-thumbed and scribbled book of future visitors. It is a patchwork, like, "Who's Who" or the New York telephone book. Governor Landon himself does not know more than a day in advance who will be coming. Take the last 24 to 30 hours. On Monday night out of the eastern skies flew Col. Henry Breckinridge with his wholehearted endorsement of the Landon-Knox ticket—a former presidential candidate himself.

Knox Ready for Campaign

On Tuesday morning early arrived Col. Frank Knox, the running-mate. He was full of ideas, anxious to discuss campaign itineraries and the texts for forthcoming speeches. With him was Prof. Neil Carothers, his private economic adviser, who is not permitted to forget his background as economic writer and speaker of the American Liberty League.

A little later in the day came Frank E. Gannett, the newspaper publisher of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Gannett expounded his ideas for a commodity dollar—the same ideas developed by Prof. Irving Fisher on Monday, but contrasting violently with the monetary views, say, of Colonel Knox and Professor Carothers, who adhere to completely orthodox economic schools.

And this morning arrived Eugene Meyer, another newspaper publisher but of a very different school than Mr. Gannett. Mr. Meyer publishes the Washington Post, and has been long on the Landon band wagon. He was formerly governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is an orthodox monetary thinker, but would probably disagree with many of the economic views of Professor Carothers.

The extreme diversity of Governor Landon's guest list was again illustrated this morning when Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg of Congregation B'Nai Jehuda, Kansas City, had a talk with him shortly before the visit of Eugene Meyer. Both gave an effective answer to the charges heard here in correspondence, that Governor Landon has anti-Semitic tendencies.

With Rabbi Mayerberg was Joseph Cohen, Kansas City attorney and a leader in B'Nai B'Rith. After a visit with Governor Landon, the two Jewish leaders issued the following joint statement:

"Race and religious issues have no place in this campaign. They are un-American and are raised purely for the purpose of appealing to the baser instincts of prejudice and bigotry.

"Both candidates of the major parties are free from anti-Semitism and other prejudices based on race and religions. Jews and gentiles alike should choose their candidates on the basis of the candidate's stand on the great national issues confronting this nation at this time.

"The record of Governor Landon is proof of the fair minded and liberal attitude which he has always maintained—that of a wholesome respect and understanding of the peoples of all races and creeds."

Also here today was Miss Agnes Samuelson, retiring president of the National Educational Association, state superintendent of schools in Iowa, who testified to Governor Landon's deep interest in the educational system, particularly rural education. She intimated that the charges that Governor Landon had cut severely into educational financing in Kansas had been exaggerated. Governor Landon takes pride in the local schools, she said, and preserves educational budgets at as high levels as hard-hit agricultural states can afford.

Once more the Topeka grab bag was strikingly illustrated with announcement that J. Raymond McCarl, retiring Comptroller General of the United States, the famous "no" man of Washington, will be here tomorrow.

Then came former Representative Cleveland Newton of St. Louis, Mo., and W. C. Hopkins, former city manager of Cleveland, two important local representatives. Finally, this morning, there were 150 war veterans of the Rainbow Division, and their wives—up from Kansas City to pay their respects to a fellow Legionnaire.

There's just no knowing what that bethumbed guest book won't turn up these days. It reached what seemed the climax of surprises on Monday when within 10 minutes of each other it produced Bernarr MacFadden, the physical-culturist, and Dr. Fisher, the Yale economist. Then it surpassed itself in producing Colonel Breckinridge, who had been totally unexpected. Life for Governor Landon is almost as full of surprises as it is of the newspapermen, who watch with continued astonishment the human white-rabbits that pop from the Topeka top-hat.

Speaking Tour Mapped

Governor Landon and Colonel Knox, between them, mapped one of the most diligent speaking campaigns of recent presidential years. They did not announce all their plans publicly, but here is tentative layout:

Governor Landon makes his major and primary stand before the country in his acceptance speech on July 23. This speech, an hour long, is possibly the most signficant stage in the present campaign. Many of Governor Landon's views are now unknown or nebulous. He will make clear-cut commitments, according to all who have seen the speech in draft form, and take a definite stand on major problems.

Thereafter he intends to visit the annual encampment of the Kansas National Guard, a summertime "must" for almost any state executive. At about the same time, he hopes to return to Estes Park to cool off for a day or two. The daily temperature at Topeka since his return here on July 5 has exceeded 100 degrees on every single day, and today hit 110 degrees.

After the Estes Park breathing spell, which will be devoted largely to speech drafting for the coming tour, Governor Landon intends to head East. He intends to visit his birthplace at West Middlesex, Penna. It is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania is a pivotal battleground of the campaign, with 36 electoral votes, and that the Democrats are making an intense effort to carry it. Governor Landon may put himself in the role of a favorite son, somewhat whimsically because he was born in Pennsylvania only through the fact that his mother wanted to return to her own home when her first born entered the world. The Landon family was already established in Ohio, and that makes the Governor a favorite son of Ohio, too.

These spots are familiar because Governor Landon has often returned to them, and in particular retains a close and affectionate tie with his Uncle Billy—W. H. Mossman, a well known former newspaperman of Pittsburgh. After visiting them, he will go to Chautuaqua Lake, N. Y., where he spent many summers in his youth wrestling with or absorbing culture, and where he met his first wife. Either at Chautauqua Lake—and what nostalgic memories, valuable in a campaign, the very name evokes to an elder generation of Americans—or at Buffalo, N. Y., Governor Landon will deliver his first important speech on the road. Thereafter he will return to Kansas. At some stage, he is likely to go back to his own home at Independence, near the Oklahoma line. Oklahoma is a state the Republicans hope to carry this year, through Governor Landon's personal influence and popularity north of the Canadian River, and through "Alfalfa Bill Murray's campaigning in southern Oklahoma.

Meantime, Colonel Knox will learn—on July 30—oddly enough, in full view at the Chicago Stadium—that he has been nominated for vice-president. He will deliver his own acceptance speech then. Then he makes a major address at Connersville, Ind., on Aug. 8, and another at Huntington, West Virginia on Aug. 13. Before the Maine election on Sept. 14 Colonel Knox will stump the Pine Tree State—adjacent to and sympathetic with his adopted New Hampshire. But Colonel Knox's first big swing will be into the Pacific Northwest, the first time since the nomination that a Republican candidate ventures into the great far western empire that now shows more solid Roosevelt strength than any other region save the Democratic south.

Governor Landon will set forth on the road again in September, but whither has not been announced. A good guess, would show him, too, going to the pacific, not neglecting his own middle western area, and winding up in the crowded population areas of the eastern seaboard.

All See Victory

Visitors here yesterday and today uttered much the same generalities that are getting very familiar. They all detect a great "swing toward Landon" in their own areas. Col. Knox, however, made a little radio speech, over Senator Arthur Capper's own rtation, in which he first praised Senator Capper, then Topeka, and finally eulogized Governor Landon. He worked up to this climax: "As I go over these problems with him, I am more and more certain that in his hands the administration of the nation's government will be safe. I realize more and more that whatever promises are made this summer will be kept next winter."

This is indeed a problem of grave moment. In some ways it is becoming the most thought-provoking problem in Topeka. For Governor Landon's enthusiastic visitors represent so many contradictions, and they cannot all be pleased by performance, however fair the present promise seems to them, however appealing Governor Landon's frank conversation may be.

Views on Monetary Problems

For example Mr. Gannett, who spent some time with the governor today, told us last night: "Roosevelt for a time seemed to understand the monetary question, to know what sound money meant. He said he intended to give us a dollar of constant purchasing power . . . That's what the country needs, a dollar of constant purchasing power with its gold content variable . . . But President Roosevelt got so interested in NRA and AAA that he forgot about sound money policy and we're back now to a fixed gold standard."

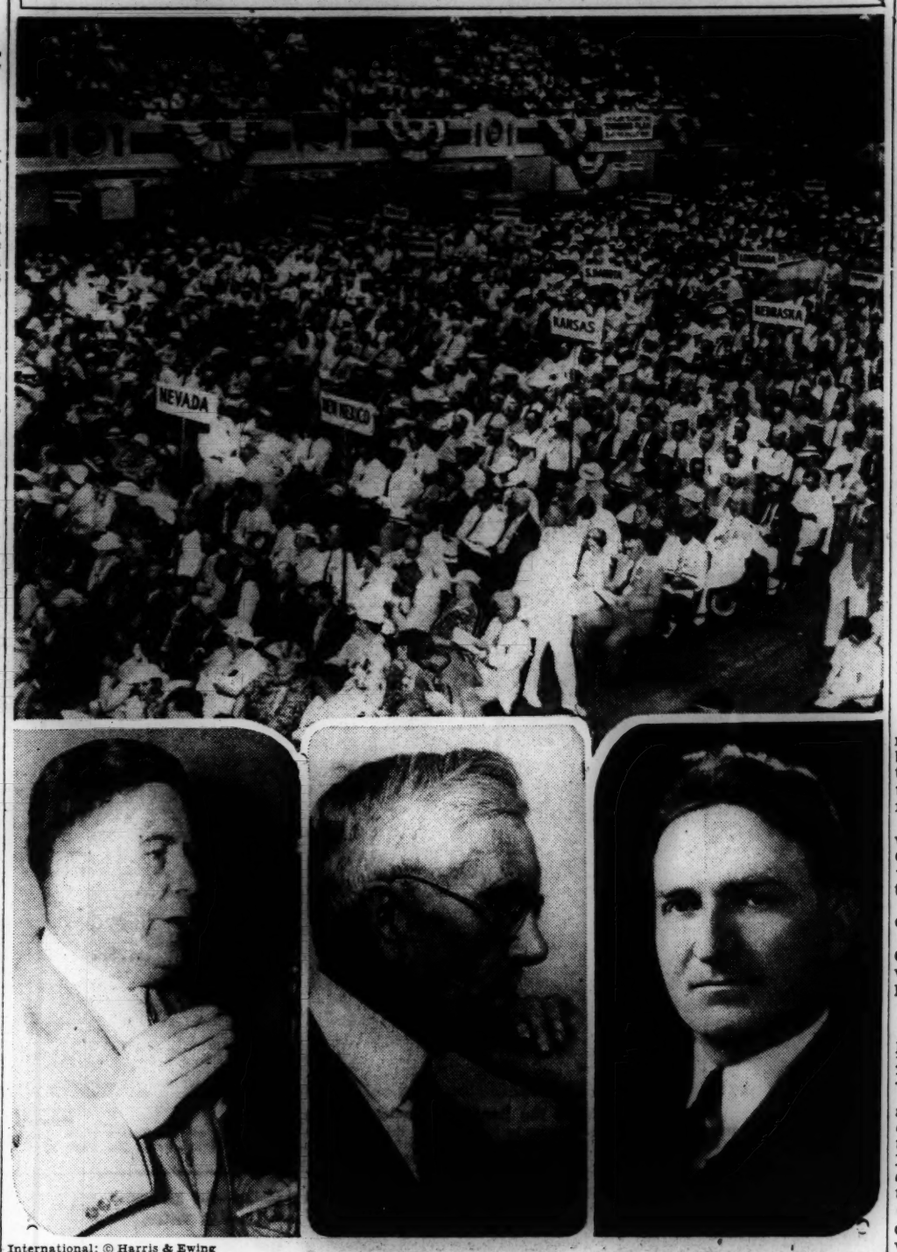
Mr. Gannett uttered these last words as if being on a fixed gold standard were one of the cardinal sins. Yet it is a Republican campaign charge that Roosevelt has given the country a devalued, "rubber" dollar. And Governor Landon himself pledged the country, in his telegram to Cleveland, a dollar pinned to gold at the earliest safe opportunity.

After Election What?

After next January, if Governor Landon is elected, what will Mr. Gannett say? What will be the cry about promise and fulfillment then, and if Governor Landon should continue most of the New Deal's experiments, should try important social reforms that he has attempted in Kansas—such as compulsory treatment of soil erosion, or making public utilities lower their rates and pay for all investigations into their rate structure—what would Colonel Knox say?

This is the enigma of the contradictory succession of human white-rabbits popping from the Topeka top hat.

Townsendites Cheer Drive for Amendment



International; © Harris & Ewing

Representative Martin F. Smith, Temporary Chairman — Dr. Francis E. Townsend, Pension Planner — Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Share-the-Wealth Leader

Some of the 9000 Delegates and Alternates Are Pictured Above at the Second Annual Convention of the Townsend Forces in Cleveland

Mrs. Landon Continues Father's Welfare Work

ESTES PARK, Colo., July 16 (AP)—Mrs. Alfred M. Landon's mother related yesterday that the wife of the Republican presidential nominee has "carried on" many of the social welfare and educational activities of her father, the late Samuel E. Cobb, Topeka, Kan., banker.

Mrs. Cobb is vacationing here with her daughter and the Landon children. A reminiscent smile lighting her dark brown eyes, Mrs. Cobb said:

"Mr. Cobb firmly believed in helping others, and he wanted Theo, our only child brought up with that idea. He started out poor, and after he prospered he was especially interested in helping young folks get an education through scholarships and loans, but he never said much about it."

Mrs. Landon became interested in social work as a girl, her mother said. She began by driving the public health nurses in Topeka on their visits to needy homes.

Three years before her marriage to Mr. Landon, the former Theo Cobb was elected to her father's place on the board of the Crittendon Home for Unfortunates in Topeka.

Prior to her marriage she served as president and member of the board of the United Charities in her home town.

She had also held offices in other welfare organizations, including the public health nursing association.

Mrs. Landon has kept up many of her walfare and educational activities since her marriage. She has been especially interested in a day nursery in Topeka, where working mothers may leave their children.

Business Women to Aid Girls to Pick Careers

(Continued from Page 1)

peared from reports submitted to the annual board meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Recognizing that they should take an active part in lobbying for good legislation and in opposing what seems to them unfair, they have begun to work out the technique for this form of work. A booklet just published by the federation and distributed at this meeting, called "Legislation's ABC's" gives the elements of this subject. It traces the path of a bill through Congress, defines legislative terms, and outlines in detail the responsibilities of local clubs and state and national federations in interesting members and non-members in the duties of citizens.

Opposes Discrimination

Mrs. Dorothy Dunn, national chairman of legislation, urged the federation to continue its opposition to any bills discriminating against business and professional women, including the clerical classification. She also urged the organization to work for extension of the merit system along the lines endorsed by the National League of Women Voters.

Other recommendations adopted by the board were: a pledge to work for adequate appropriations for the Women's and Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor; support for a Senate bill to amend an act creating the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial Association to include Susan B. Anthony among the illustrious Americans, and to study bills which prohibit block booking of motion pictures and which provide for the founding of an academy of public service.

Support Child Labor Ban

In the different states, particular legislative subjects were recommended for support of the clubs by Mrs. Dunn. She urged clubs to work for bills making women eligible to jury service in states where this is denied them, and for the child labor amendment in states which have not ratified.

Thirty-nine state federations reported activities of their members in the legislative field at a luncheon at which Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa, second vice-president, presided. Some are working for amendments to state constitutions which prevent women from holding office for any specific reason, such as marriage. Others are urging appointment of women to all committees of the political parties in their states, and to state boards.

Educational Outlook

Reports of educational committees in the clubs show that the subjects of major interest to members are great national issues, said Miss Josephine Bell, of Blackwell, Okla., education chairman, in her report to the board today. Those she listed as "most popular" are government efficiency, adult education, peace, discriminations against women, and the Federal Constitution.

Educational funds for girls have been well supported by local clubs, Miss Bell stated.

"In Montana 36 clubs have helped 96 girls this year," she said. "Oregon reports $13,589 available in 38 clubs. Salt Lake City, Utah, aided five young women."

About 700 clubs in the federation have educational funds for girls, it was reported.

Alliance Formed By Townsend And Coughlin Forces

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, founder of the National Union for Social Justice, established a political alliance with Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith today and then addressed the Townsend National Convention.

Immediately after his arrival to appear before the convention the radio priest conferred with Dr. Townsend and the Rev. Mr. Smith, and declared:

"We will stand together against this unholy trinity of Landon, Roosevelt and Browder."

Non-Partisan, Non-Sectarian

Dr. Townsend introduced the radio priest to the convention after announcing that all speeches of a political or controversial nature "which have been made, or may be made in the future, reflect the opinions of the speakers only.

"We again wish to reiterate that the Townsend national organization remains non-partisan and non-sectarian."

The radio priest told the Townsend delegates, as far as the National Union is concerned, no candidate which it endorses for Congress can support Franklin Roosevelt, whom he characterized as "the great betrayer and liar."

Denounces Roosevelt

"He who promised to drive the money changers from the temple has built up the greatest public debt in the nation's history," he said. "Is that driving the money changers from the temple?

"Ever since the founding fathers wrote that immortal document (the Constitution), there appeared in the writing that Congress has the right to regulate and coin money.

"We have no quarrel with the Constitution.

"Not that we need to change our Constitution. The day has arrived when we must expel those who have perverted our Constitution.

Landon Repudiated

He said he was forced to "repudiate" the philosophy of Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican nominee for President.

In his reference to Landon in the address, the radio priest said, "Today when Mr. Landon advocates the restoration of the gold standard, I am forced to repudiate his philosophy and platform as a return to the days of economic slavery."

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin told the delegates the three organizations would retain their separate identity but that they would work for the same principles.

"There is your Dr. Townsend; there is the Rev. Gerald Smith," he said. "With those two I stand four-square."

Candidates Must Choose

Representative Martin Sweeney of Ohio was asked publicly by the radio priest to choose between the National Union and Roosevelt.

"I know he [Roosevelt] is double-crossing," said Mr. Sweeney, "I stand with the National Union."

Dr. Clinton Wunder, Townsend eastern regional director, took up the attack on the Administration where the radio priest left off.

"The 'Dummycrats' in Washington have cited Dr. Townsend, John Kiefer of Chicago a Townsend director and I for contempt," said Wunder, "and what our contempt is for those 'Dummycrats' in Washington."

Crowds Cheer Townsend

He referred to the action taken by the House of Representatives in citing the three men after Dr. Townsend defied a committee investigating his movement and Mr. Kiefer and Dr. Wunder failed to answer committee subpoenas.

The crowd was in a demonstrative mood and Dr. Wunder set them off again in a roar of wild cheering when he pleaded with the delegates to "stand behind that human Rock of Gibraltar, Dr. Townsend."

Persecution Charges

J. W. Brinton of Washington said the Administration had decided to use the "political arm" of the Government to persecute Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Townsend, founder of the pension plan, yesterday assailed the Roosevelt Administration's "crazy orgy of spending."

He approved the principle of a constitutional amendment to make the Townsend plan effective.

Gains Reported

Gilmour Young, national secretary, reported that the movement now has 8000 clubs in the country, "more than double the number we had last year." The secretary said the congressional investigation of the Townsend movement had cost the Townsend organization $15,000.

Baxter G. Rankine, national treasurer, reported the organization had collected $603,745.30 to the end of June. Disbursements, he said, totaled $625,245.62. The balance on hand, June 30, 1936, was $29,856.47. Mr. Rankine said that the organization had a surplus of $51,356.79 Oct. 1, 1935.

Frank Arbuckly of Los Angeles was named permanent chairman by acclamation after three other candidates selected by the nominating committee withdrew.

Shipbuilders Use Electric Welding On Wider Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Increased use of welding in shipbuilding was revealed by Sir Alexander Gibb in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Institute of Welding at the Hall of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers here.

"The shipbuilding industry has maintained the rate of extension of electric arc welding to naval construction," Sir Alexander said, "and both the scope and amount of welding have been further expanded. All-welded barges, trawlers and tankers have been constructed during the past year.

"The ships in course of construction for the British and foreign admiralties," he added, "show a still greater advance in welding class by class. The new aircraft carrier at present under construction shows a marked advance in welding over any previous type."

Inter-American Court Plan Revived by Boundary Dispute; Roosevelt in Role of Arbiter

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The United States Government is about to carve another notch in its good-will stick. Peruvian and Ecuadorian commissions will head north around the middle of September seeking a solution of a boundary dispute involving some 150,000 square miles. President Roosevelt has agreed to act as arbitrator.

The President's acceptance of this role dates from Feb. 6, 1934, when the Peruvian and the Ecuadorian governments decided that they could reach an agreement on their respective boundary claims. A few days ago the White House released information that discussions would begin in Washington about Sept. 30 when the two Latin-American delegations arrive.

Dispute of Long Standing

Peru and Ecuador have been at loggerheads for years over the disputed territory. Border clashes have occurred from time to time between armed patrols. Popular resentment threatened to force the governments toward declarations that might have upset a protocol agreed upon in 1924.

The protocol, known as the Ponce-Castro Oyangeren agreement, provided that if Peru and Ecuador could not fix a definite boundary line through direct negotiations the issue should be carried to Washington for arbitration. The two governments' decision to abide by the 1924 agreement brought from President Roosevelt the statement that "this decision . . . will be regarded as a motive for encouragement and gratitude by all lovers of peace on the American continents."

What Will Be the Result?

This decision will find favor with all peace advocates. But may not the idea suggest the question, Why could not Peru and Ecuador have settled their own dispute, especially since the United States will gather small thanks from the Republic against which it renders an unfavorable verdict? President Hayes, a number of years ago, tried to adjust the Gran Chaco row between Paraguay and Bolivia. His award did not prevent the recent war between these two nations: a war which resulted in the overthrow of the governments responsible.

Peru and Ecuador may, of course, abide by the decision of President Roosevelt. News from Latin America indicates that the Ecuadorians would like to have the boundary issue settled for all time. Peru, it is reported, while not overenthusiastic about turning to Washington, has similar thoughts. Neither nation wants war; consequently, the United States is about to cut another notch on its good-will stick. It found a like opportunity in the Guatemalan - Honduran boundary disagreement not long ago, although the issue was a trifle compared with the one it is about to tackle.

Long Discussion Foreseen

How long the Peruvian and Ecuadorian commissions will remain in Washington is anyone's guess. Maybe two or three months. What they fail to accomplish will be laid on the White House doorstep. The President will probably turn the subject matter over to a member of the Supreme Court. Whatever opinion comes from that source will have much to do with what the President has to say. The suggestion is made that Mr. Roosevelt may no longer be President when the case comes up for decision. Whether a Republican or a Democrat is in office a decision will be made and Peru and Ecuador will know where they stand on the boundary dispute. Will other disputes come north for adjustment? That is an interesting query.

Central America has several troublesome boundary rows which might find their way to Washington. This brings up the suggestion made by the Guatemalan Minister at Washington, Señor Adrian Recinos would have the American republics form an inter-American league. His idea may not be realized for years to come; however, out of the suggestion might readily rise an inter-American court of justice. With such a court problems of juridical nature would partly fall upon Latin-American shoulders rather than upon Washington's diplomatic frame.

Co-ordination Program

The writer has always believed that inter-American co-ordination should be of a popular variety rather than governmentally exercised. There is small value in promoting something which may be discarded at the whim of governments. North American good will reaches down into the south. Latin America accepts it and two republics seek Washington's assistance in a boundary problem.

The Peruvian-Ecuadorian dispute comes along at a time when the Western Hemisphere is becoming Pan-America conscious. Out of the sessions at Washington and the President's final decision may come something that was only lightly considered in 1924 when the Ponce-Castro Oyangeren protocol was adopted. An inter-American court of justice today finds favor. It is the one place of "last resort" to which juridical problems should be directed. Organize such a court, uphold its decisions, and no possible question of politics or influence may be placed on its doorstep. Presidential arbitration gestures are always heartening, but the findings in any case should rightfully be shared by 21 American nations if the case concerns the American continents.

G. H. C.

Travel and Culture In Film Programs Urged in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Teachers and parents who responded to a questionnaire circulated by the Children's Cinema Council and covering 30,000 school children throughout Victoria, were almost unanimous that films showing bandits, gangsters, pirates, Frankenstein monsters and apemen were thoroughly harmful.

The findings of the questionnaire will be used as the basis of a campaign to introduce educational films in the schools and to improve the standard of those shown to the public.

Many suggestions were offered for the improvement of films. It was urged that films should provide good examples of spoken English and that all crude vulgarities should be excised and, indeed, prohibited. Gangster films should be limited or abolished. Films with drinking scenes should be cut down considerably because alcohol drinking was taken for granted in screen versions of modern living.

Further it was urged that the flow of films obviously produced for the "flapper class" should be stopped and that more dramatized history stories and travelogues with simple and interesting explanations should be shown.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Searching for answers among the advertising columns forms some sort of "tie-in" between puzzlers and advertisers. What!
2. DESPICABLY
   1234567890
3. Huge, Hugs, Tugs, Togs, Tons, Tins, Tiny.
4. Solitary, Royalist.
5. A b alone (Abalone).

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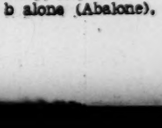

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Air of Romance Hovers Over Little Island of Campobello, Where President Seeks Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B., July 16—As America's sailor President cruises slowly up the rugged coast of northern Maine, the prow of the pleasure schooner Sewanna, pointed toward Campobello Isle, this little Canadian Island for the second time in three years becomes the world's news focal point.

When the President sits on the ample front porch of his family's 50-year-old house and looks across the Passamaquoddy Bay toward Eastport, reflecting, perhaps, upon the recent battles in Congress over the great tidal power project, he must also feel the charm and tradition of the past that rests as heavily upon this little island, as upon any in the length of the New England Coast.

In its antiquity it is indelibly bound up with the early history of the French in Canada. Back in 1688, when Louis XIV of France was still setting the mode for the courts of Europe, the isle was given as a fief to Sieur St. Aubin. Those were the days when Frontenac was Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Seignorial Rule

Here St. Aubin and his family established a seignorial rule, until an expedition from Massachusetts, under Col. Benjamin Church, brought fire and sword into Acadie in 1704. For the next 60 years the desolation of the region paralleled that described by Longfellow in "Evangeline," his elegy to the suffering endured by the French Canadians, as England and France fought their interminable wars.

The name, however, that most persons associate with the island is not that of St. Aubin, but that of the Owen family of Wales, for these latter established a little kingdom, which here endured for 111 years. It came to an end only in 1881, when a group of New York men, among them the father of President Roosevelt, bought the island for a colony of summer homes.

In 1770, Capt. William Owen arrived at Campobello Island from Wales, with his 38 indentured servants, to take possession of the isle, granted him as recompense for war services. As the island comprised more acres than were allowed to one man, he registered the rest under the names of his three nephews, all named Owen.

Sailed for England

A year later, after the little colony had reached a flourishing condition, Captain Owen set sail for England to take part in another war. Before he left, as master of the village, he performed a wedding ceremony, marrying one Mary Lawless and a young Englishman named Andrew Lloyd. Their daughter, who married a Mr. Garrison, was the mother of William Lloyd Garrison, famed New England abolitionist.

Captain Owen never returned from the war, but he left two sons, the elder, Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, and the younger, with whom the story of Campobello is inextricably bound up, named William FitzWilliam Owen.

The elder never returned to Campobello, but curiously enough the younger when a midshipman was stationed for three years in the Bay of Fundy, near Campobello. It is recorded that it was at this time, in 1788, that David Owen learned to love the isle and determined to take possession of it.

Took Possession

In 1789 he took possession of the little settlement. It is claimed he gained his right to the place from William Pitt, the younger, whom he had tutored.

For 40 years he lived the life of an English squire in a house on almost the identical site of the present home of the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt.

At about the time David Owen arrived in 1789, there came there one of the best known and most unhappy characters of the American Revolution. It was Benedict Arnold who, now that the war was over, returned as near as he could to his native land to resume his business of trading.

Business at this time was brisk at Campobello, with a large smuggling trade being carried on with the United States, separated from the isle by only a small bight of the sea. The smuggling of such necessary articles as silk, cotton, metal goods, gypsum and many products from the West Indies was a most lucrative trade, and it is possible also that the element of excitement in it also attracted Arnold.

Set up Establishment

So Arnold set up his establishment on the island and did business with both sides of the border and chiefly with Col. John Allen, Revolutionary hero, who had deserted the British cause in war and whose efforts were chiefly responsible for the establishment of the St. Croix River as the international boundary, instead of the Penobscot.

At one time some would-be patriots on the American side of the bay, thought it would be a laudable enterprise to slip over to Campobello, take Arnold prisoner and return him to the States, where they felt sure he would be hanged as a traitor. One night the little party landed and crept up the bank that lies before the present Roosevelt house.

Whether Arnold had been warned or not is not known, but when they reached the door, they were met by the General with a pistol in either hand. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of Arnold, cowardice was not among them. He drove off the invaders and the rest of his stay was unmolested.

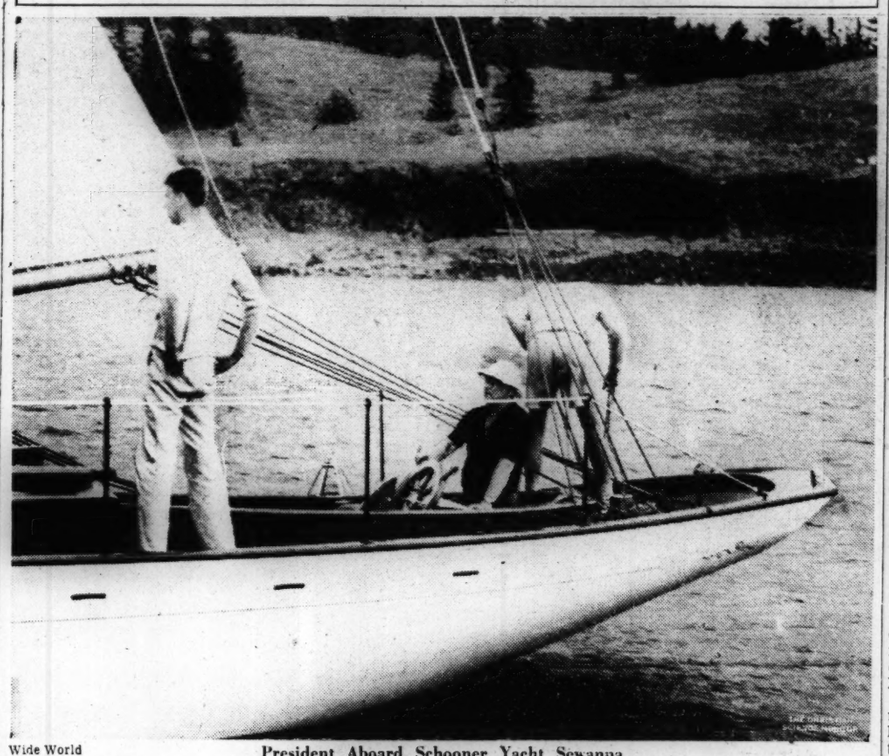
Took Over Island

In the 1830's a grandson of old Capt. William Owens, who formally took possession and immediately modeled the life of the island upon that of an English country estate. He had served as a surveyor in the King's navy and gained the rank of admiral. He brought a type of culture to the island. All dinners were formal, and when the lord and lady rode forth over the estate all the men raised their hats and the women curtseyed. Although he was an absolute feudal lord, he was held in great respect and affection by his tenants, this being considered all the more unusual, being so close to the ultra-democratic New England.

With the passing of the admiral, in 1874, his widow offered the estate for sale. In 1881 it was disposed of to a syndicate of Americans, among them the President's father, James Roosevelt. He was the first to finish his cottage, and so in 1884 begins the more than half a century of Roosevelt occupancy of Campobello.

Visitors to the island say that the old-world charm brought there by the Admiral is still preserved intact and still sets the tenor of life there. The Admiral's old baronial house has been completely restored and, although used by a New Yorker as a summer residence, is the headquarters of the Campobello Yacht Club, composed of members of the summer colony of Friar's Bay, many of whom are children and grandchildren of the promoters of 1881.

'Skipper' Roosevelt Takes the Helm



Wide World

President Aboard Schooner Yacht Sewanna

The Crew Consists of His Sons, James, Franklin Jr. and John, and Two Professional Sailors. At Left Is John Roosevelt

Steps Are Taken To End Rivalries Of Federal Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Long-smoldering rivalry between the Federal Government's two great police organizations—the U. S. Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the G-Men—broke into the open here today.

W. H. McReynolds, administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose department the secret service operates, admitted that one or two secret service agents had investigated F. B. I. activities in connection with the Dillinger case. He said, however, that the inquiry was "apparently just curiosity on the part of the agents."

And he added that the Treasury would take action to make sure that "no similar infraction can occur in the future."

William H. Moran, chief of the secret service, was represented as having been "surprised" when the repor s were confirmed. An official explanation of the incident was that the secret service agents made an investigation of the records in the Dillinger case out of "personal curiosity."

There have been evidences of rivalry between the two services ever since the FBI opened up its dramatic campaign against kidnapers and gangsters.

Individual members of the secret service are known to have resented the publicity achieved by the G-men who are a relatively young organization. The much older secret service has always made a policy of avoiding publicity. They have sought to remain a truly secret outfit. They have tended, therefore, to look on the G-men as rather boastful.

When talk was heard, then, of unifying all federal police agencies under the F. B. I.—talk which is supposed to have initiated from within the F. B. I.—the secret service mingled scorn with opposition. Then men who have worked under Mr. Moran had little liking for the prospect of being transferred.

A reasonable assumption would be, therefore, that some secret service men took it upon themselves to prove that the G-men have developed the habit of going outside the law in capturing criminals. It is a matter of pride in the secret service to take their prisoners alive.

The secret service is an organization entrusted by act of Congress with two specific tasks—first, to protect United States currency from counterfeiting and, second, to protect the lives of the President of the United States and his immediate family. It had no power to proceed against the kidnapers and gangsters who became the quarry of the FBI following enactment of the so-called "Lindbergh" laws.

When Tractors Give Milk

DETROIT, July 16 (AP)—Henry Ford in an interview yesterday said that he hoped to prove within two years that all the animals on the farm "are really unnecessary."

"We can, I believe, get a more plentiful supply of food, cheaper and better," the industrialist said, "by processing the products of the soil, instead of asking cows and chickens to do it for us. In the future, farm animals of all kinds will be out. We won't need them; we will be better without them."

Mr. Ford reiterated his oft-expressed view that the world offers more opportunity than ever for youth.

"A lot of these young fellows," he said, "have ideas in their heads for improvement of things now used and new things that will be useful. You can't stop youth."

Evidence of Recruiting Features Puerto Rico Trial

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 16 (AP)—Evidence to show the recruiting of a national liberating army in Puerto Rico last January was presented in court today by United States Government attorneys.

The evidence was presented over the objections of Pedro Albizu Campos, Harvard graduate lawyer who is one of the eight defendants.

South Carolina Court Upholds Road Board; Program Is Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's combined highway reorganization, road bond, and tag reduction act, passed by the recent Legislature, has been found constitutional by the State Supreme Court. It dismissed a petition of former Mayor W. A. Coleman of Columbia for a writ against the operation of the act on numerous allegations of unconstitutionality.

The 25-page decision was written by Associate Justice E. L. Fishburne of Walterboro, with Chief Justice John G. Stabler and Associate Justices M. L. Bonham and Jesse F. Carter concurring. Associate Justice D. Gordon Baker disqualified himself in the case.

The ruling upheld the legality of the law under which the Legislature elected a new State Highway Commission of nine old and five new members a month ago. It also empowered the state to issue highway bonds without the signature of the Governor. Mr. Coleman had petitioned for an injunction prohibiting such issues.

In announcing that the highway commission had requested him to issue $1,500,000 in bonds under terms of the act, State Treasurer E. P. Miller remarked:

"I understand it is mandatory for me to issue the bonds and that I have no alternative. However, I sent the request and information to the Attorney General for an opinion on whether it was all in order and in compliance with the law."

Gov. Olin Johnston, over whose veto the act was passed and who stated he had no knowledge of the suit brought against it, asserted, "I'm not surprised," when informed of the decision.

Chief Commissioner Ben M. Sawyer meanwhile announced, "the highway department is ready to commence the construction of the road program authorized by the last General Assembly."

The act embraced a $9,156,000 road construction program. It will be financed partly with federal funds.

In addition, it transferred the power of electing commissioners from the Governor to the Legislature. Under provisions of the act, auto tag fees were slashed to an average of $2.52, the lowest in any state, effective Nov. 1.

Co-operation Among Nations Declared Key to World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16—Planned peace and planned economy were discussed today at Wellesley College by two lecturers at the Summer Institute for Social Progress. Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby at Washington, D. C., dealt with rationalization of international relations and Mrs. Barbara F. Wootton of London University's adult education department talked on socialistic and capitalistic economic planning.

Just as "breaches of the peace" between individuals can be avoided by planned law and enforcement, said Mr. Marsh, so war between nations can be replaced by "due processes of law." This fact, he added, is being acknowledged by statesmen all over the world.

"British labor, including the British Trade Union Congress and the British Labor Party," Mr. Marsh declared, "has challenged Britain's imperialism, territorial and economic, and has demanded a world conference to consider colonial and territorial possessions, markets, raw materials, tariffs, and investments, as well as armaments."

Such a conference, it was recalled, was advocated by George Lansbury, British Laborite, in his address at 20 Emergency Peace Campaign meetings in the United States this spring.

"A nonpartisan but realistic appraisal of New Deal policies must fail to find encouragement for international co-operation, despite the heroic and intelligent efforts of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

"New Deal policies have been directed toward the maintenance of overcapitalization, speculative land values, large debts, the entrenchment of private ownership of raw materials including natural resources, and the increase of cost of production and consequently of prices.

"Really effective international co-operation involves socialization, at fair prices, of at least major natural resources, and reduction of production costs and prices of raw materials.

"If we agree," Mr. Marsh continued, "that freedom of exchange at low prices is essential to world planning, or even that international co-operation is essential to prevent war, we shall refrain from asserting that munition makers and steel manufacturers are the only, or even the chief inciters to war.

"We shall admit that speculation in land—particularly farm land—and speculation in stocks, are important and widespread causes of war.

"The AAA and NRA — like the Smoot-Hawley Tariff, were declarations of economic war against the world—as well as against American consumers, for the benefit of owners of inflated values property.

"American farmers, particularly owners of farms, are the ablest in the world; in two generations they have ruined half a continent of marvelous farm land and gotten their land ruins valued at $55,000,000,000—which was dropping until the New Deal injected oxygen and bloated these land values again.

"They make the gamblers in Wall Street look like pikers," Mr. Marsh added.

Since previous lectures had dealt with problems and policies within the existing economic structure, Mrs. Wootton remarked in beginning her talk: "To me is left the opportunity to sail the agreeably uncharted sea of planning in a socialized economic system."

There is a great difference—in kind as well as degree—she pointed out, between socialist planning and "planned capitalism." "The task of the former," she said, "is to make a plan for a whole community—and for the community as a whole. This is entirely different from the planned capitalism idea, which is like planning a picture in separate panels and then leaving these to be put together anyhow—a process which, not unnaturally, often gives somewhat startling results, far removed from the visions of the original sponsors."

Singer Awarded $7500 In Suit Against Heckscher

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Frieda Hempel, former opera singer, was awarded a summary judgment for $7500 against August Heckscher in Supreme Court today on her claim the money was due under an agreement in which the financier promised to pay her $15,000 a year for life.

Supreme Court Justice Charles B. McLaughlin, in granting the judgment, based his action on a prior ruling by another justice that Mr. Heckscher had to abide by the contract.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 140 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

*Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
*Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
*St. Catharine's—Mondays, 9:30 p. m., Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 12:45 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
*Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10 p. m., 2UE, 1025kc.

Tasmania

Burnie—First and third Sundays, 8:30 p. m., 7BU, 660kc.
Launceston—First Thursdays, 9:45 p. m., 7LA, 1100kc

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1030kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH 940kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK 1500kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Business Women's Clubs Awards Newspaper Prizes

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Mrs. Emmie B. Whitney of Lewiston, Maine, and Mrs. Nellie W. Kearns of Manchester, N. H., received cash awards yesterday for the best news story and newspaper editorial published during the year in the interest of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The winners were announced by Mrs. Carol Willis Hyatt, publicity director of the national federation, at the 17th annual meeting here of the board of directors. Mrs. Whitney's story was published in the Lewiston Journal. The prize editorial, published through the efforts of Mrs. Kearns, appeared in the Manchester Union Leader.

Federal Prison Alumni

Since 1902 more than 46,000 prisoners have been incarcerated at the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

Rotary International Picks Nice for Convention

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—The new board of directors of Rotary International tentatively selected Nice, France, yesterday, as the site for the 1937 convention.

The directors approved a club-extension program which, officers said, had an objective of 300 new clubs next year. Approximately 160 new clubs were organized last year, bringing the total international membership to 4008.

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Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year) Single, $6 up; double, $5 per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7 up; double $6 per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 7) Single $8 up; double $7 per person.

Sail—New York-Boston to Yarmouth. Or by rail to St. Andrews. *Ferry*, Saint John-Digby. Dominion Atlantic Railway meets all ships.

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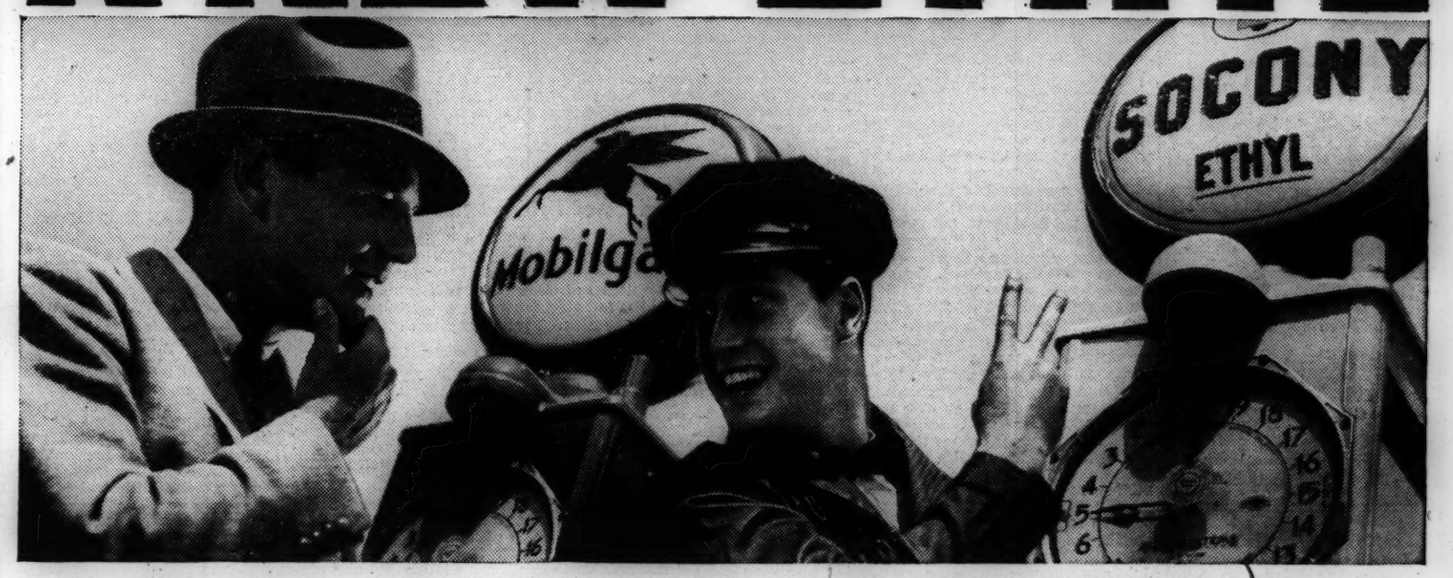

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Perhaps Singing Its Swan Song, London 'Season' Outdoes Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Above the voices of birds in the city's parks and squares this summer, some say they hear another sound—the swan song of London's old-style social "Season." For it has been rumored that King Edward VIII may break with tradition in this, as in many other respects, and institute a new kind of "Season" next year. As the "Season" revolves around the court, society will doubtless follow the King's lead.

The present "Season" has many attractions for overseas visitors, and some hotels report an increase of about 20 per cent, even on the heavy Jubilee bookings by Americans last year. The Queen Mary, as she plies the Atlantic, will undoubtedly add to the numbers of Americans already in London, as she is reported to be fully booked for her first three trips from New York to this country.

Memories of the warm welcome which the United States accorded King Edward VIII in his travels as Prince of Wales, are said to make him especially interested in Americans visiting England. The King, it is reported, goes through the list of each day's callers at Buckingham Palace, noting the names of old friends or important visitors to England who may later be received by him personally. For in England anyone may "call on the King," but only a monarch may send in his visiting card. Everyone else, however distinguished, must sign the visitors' book.

Court Held for Centuries

Opera, the Royal Academy, the ballet season, the Chelsea Flower Show, Ascot and other events, cultural and entertaining, which constitute the London "Season," all are of stripling growth compared with the institution of the King and his Court.

For centuries, now, the Court has been held in London but in olden days it moved from place to place at the will of the Sovereign. The old English Chronicle of 1154 records "And (Henri) held thaer (in Lundene micel curt." Earlier still, the Chronicle of 1085 tells us, a king holding his court, was said to "heold his hired."

It is the wish of King Edward and Queen Mary that there should be no interruption in this year's social program, although the Court is still in mourning for King George. The "Season" is therefore to be as brilliant as ever, though slight modifications will be made. Debutantes, for instance, are to be presented at Garden Party Courts instead of at the usual Evening Courts. Court mourning, however, comes to an end Oct. 21, when Royalty will take its part in social life again. An extended season is therefore planned to take place this autumn instead of the usual "Little Season."

King Holds Levées

King Edward is, however, holding his levées and he rode to the third one of his reign in a gold state coach. Several hundred gentlemen, including ambassadors from many countries, were presented to him.

The Royal Academy, whose summer show opened at the beginning of May, sets London's social ball rolling. Founded in 1758 "for the purpose of cultivating and improving the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture," the Academy's "Private View" draws all society to see what have been chosen as the pictures of the year.

At the end of April the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, home of Grand Opera in London, begins to resound with famous voices from all over the world, and here the International Opera Season continues until the middle of June.

The Opera Season is followed closely by Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe, also at Covent Garden. Those who watch the classic grace of the corps de ballet in Les Sylphides or Lac des Cygnes, do not perhaps realize the debt they may owe to the corpulence of a king. For, so the story runs, it was banishment of the ballet from the Court of Louis XIV—because he was too fat to dance himself—that finally led to its adaptation for the stage, where it has remained ever since.

Blum's Brother Directs

This year, in addition to Colonel de Basil's company, London has seen the Balletts de Monte Carlo, directed by M. René Blum, brother of France's new Premier, and accompanied by M. Michel Fokine, great Russian choreographer.

Covent Garden, equally famous for its fruit and flower market as for its opera, turns the thought of Londoners to the Chelsea Flower Show. This annual pageant of beauty, color and fragrance has for its setting the grounds of Chelsea Royal Hospital, founded by Charles II, according to tradition on the suggestion of Nell Gwynne.

By June London has dressed herself in green. Her "prisoned trees" have burst into leaf, her parks and squares are gay with flowers, and all the town houses put on fresh paint, throw out their striped awnings and make themselves gay with window boxes.

And parks make the Londoner think of the country, and country life in England is not complete without its horses, and horses in their turn suggest racing—and so to Ascot. Here, it is true, racing meets its rival in the gowns of the women, and both may be overshadowed by the weather, for even in June it may rain in England, but this fashionable meeting has been attended by royalty since the time of Queen Anne, who had the course laid out and attended the first meeting in 1711. The Royal procession from Windsor Castle to the race course, still watched by eager crowds, was instituted by George IV in 1820.

Enthusiasts Save Show

But England's attachment to the horse is not only reflected in its race meetings. There is also the International Horse Show at Olympia, home of mammoth exhibitions of all kinds. This show, it is true, would have been lost to Londoners but for the action of two or three enthusiastic horse lovers who bought up the old company at the end of 1933. The company had decided to go out of business as they had insufficient public support, but the introduction of indoor polo and other innovations saved the show.

Then there is Ranelagh, famous country club, where Society meets for its polo and tennis. A modern club itself, it boasts of a predecessor which flourished in Chelsea during the eighteenth century.

The end of June brings lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, when tennis stars from all over the world gather to fight for their laurels. Summer, too, brings the delights of the river and with it come Oxford's Eights Week and Cambridge's May Week with their accompanying festivities. There is, too, the Royal Regatta at Henley-on-Thames early in July.

But the season is nearly over in July, and with the beginning of August, society dons its yachting cap and departs to the Isle of Wight for Cowes and the Royal Regatta.

Mills College Gets $111,054 Gifts in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Frank W. Wentworth, treasurer of Mills College here, has announced that gifts to the institution during the past academic year total $128,167. Of this amount, $111,054 was in cash, while the balance represented objects of art, books, and other valuable possessions.

Among the bequests was one of $25,000 from the A. R. A. Children's Fund, Inc., for childhood education work; and another for $10,000 from M. F. Backus to establish a scholarship in the department of literature as a memorial to his daughter.

Persistency Wins

Octavus Roy Cohen, Birmingham, Ala., writer, wrote 137 stories before receiving a letter from an editor. He finally sold one after writing 202.

It Spans 253 Years of American Architecture

By a Staff Artist — The Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Mass.

A New England Album—XIV

A beautiful example of American Jacobean architecture in which the English evidence is particularly noticeable, the Parson Capen House at Topsfield, Mass., built in 1683, has a number of interesting features.

Among these is the frame overhang construction, of which this old homestead is said to be an exceptionally fine example. The overhangs, the drops at the corners of the house and the brackets which seem to support the overhangs are for decorative purposes only.

The house, oblong in shape, is divided into four rooms and a large attic formed by the high steep roof. The tall chimneys leading from the center of the building serve four immense fireplaces, one in each of the main rooms on the first and second floors. The multi-paned casement windows give an added charm to the fine old Tudor type home.

Family life was far more communal in Colonial America of the eighteenth century than it is today, as indicated by the following description of the Parson Capen House in Knowlton Mixer's "Old Houses of New England":

"The right-hand room is the 'Hall' in which the family cooked, ate and spent their daylight hours. At the left is the 'Parlor' intended for visitors and formal occasions. The custom was usually to have a four-post bedstead in this room. Over the Parlor was the 'Parlor Chamber,' the best room, for the parents, while the rest of the flock were provided in the Hall chamber with four posters, trundle beds or cradles as their ages required. The attic was also a useful adjunct for growing families."

The Parson Capen house has been thoroughly restored by the careful efforts of George Francis Dow, secretary of the Topsfield Historical Society, and now serves as headquarters for that organization. Part of the interior of the house has been reproduced in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

tions capable of bringing about a better understanding as to the status of Germany's aspirations in northern as well as southeastern Europe.

Why do they meet at all?—This agitation for a meeting before the end of the month is nothing new as it is to be remembered that Britain promised virtual armed assistance, if necessary, to France and Belgium in the London Locarno accord, reached by the three nations last March after the Rhineland re-occupation. A meeting for this time was tentatively scheduled in March.

Telephone wires hum between Paris and London as the two Foreign Offices seek a solution suitable to all the powers. These conversations are expected to continue for a few days more before any definite decision is arrived at.

Meanwhile, Britain Watches the Dardanelles

Just as the naval discussions at Montreux, Switzerland, appeared to be at an impasse over Anglo-Russian differences as to what type of ships should pass the Straits, tying the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, a compromise settlement was arranged. Britain agreed to abandon its broad doctrine of keeping the Straits open in wartime.

With this break in the clouds, most of the other Dardanelles signatories, including Japan, Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, appeared ready to sign an accord which it is said will be ready for signature Saturday or early next week.

Turkey, France, and Russia are seen to benefit particularly by this new agreement.

Amplification of the Dardanelles accord: Page 1.

Democracy—Defense Formed by Hobson

To Preserve the American System of Government from disturbing and outside influence, Rear Admiral Richmond P. Hobson, retired, of New York—who became a national hero during the Spanish-American War—announces the organization of a nationwide movement, which he says is intended to defend constitutional democracy against all assailants.

Back of the plan, Admiral Hobson told the Associated Press, is the belief of its sponsors that a "well financed" campaign is being directed against the American system of Government, and that eventually there will be a world-wide challenge "from Communist autocracy to constitutional democracy."

The movement, he said, was taking the form of a "clearing house" intended to group together many citizens and organizations in support of "national defense and Americanism." Pointing to what he considered a need for this organization, in the future, he declared that "America will be the citadel of the defense of constitutional democracy and the Soviet will be the citadel of Communist autocracy."

Flag—Marks Progress of Bridge

A Wind-Whipped American Flag will signalize completion of major steel work on the $77,200,000 San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge probably today or tomorrow, reports the Associated Press. The tattered emblem, used to mark completion of other units, will be unfurled from the top of Pier W-1 when the last steel "chord" is hoisted into place. It will be replaced by a larger flag when the riveters clinch the last of the 1,500,000 rivets in the span.

Farm Moratorium—Lemke-Backed Appeal Fails

Denied United States district court standing, despite a plea by Representative William Lemke, ten actions started by North Dakota farmers seeking benefits of the second Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Moratorium Act hinged today on the future findings of the Supreme Court, says the Associated Press.

Judge Andrew Miller dismissed the actions yesterday after hearing arguments by the Republican Representative from North Dakota, co-author of the act and presidential candidate of the new Union Party.

A provision was made by Judge Miller at Mr. Lemke's request, pointing out that the court did not pass on the act's constitutionality and providing for reinstatement of the cases in the event of a Supreme Court decision that the act was valid.

Mr. Lemke told the court the act did nothing more than was done by federal courts in regular bankruptcy proceedings. In such proceedings, he said, the court could give the mortgagor time to redeem property, often as long as three years.

"The Frazier-Lemke bill merely makes this provision mandatory," Mr. Lemke said. Judge Miller based his ruling on the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals holding the amended Frazier-Lemke Act unconstitutional.

Akron Civic Heads Join Cleanup Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Banding together to clean up Akron, more than 100 leaders of civic organizations have decided to pc. .he aims of their various clubs in a joint endeavor under sponsorship of the Akron Civic Council.

Mrs. Maude Kingman, supervisor of the clean-up campaign, and president of Akron Garden Clubs, said that 18,683 calls have been made by her commitee.

These included inspection of 2800 restaurants, 1200 stores, 50 bakeries and many tenement houses. There were 90 buildings recommended for clearance as slums. Four thousand homes were recommended for improvement. Of these, Mrs. Kingman stated that 600 have been improved since the survey started.

Wells, cisterns and springs were tested to determine the purity of the water. Over 100 fire hazards were reported to the Fire Department and 338 unauthorized dumps were discovered. These are being cleaned up.

As the result of the campaign five workers have been deputized to act as food inspectors and two as inspectors of sanitation.

Dr. Butler Assails G. O. P. Platform As 'Reactionary'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—What was seen here as another indication that party lines are disappearing in the presidential election was had today when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in point of years one of the oldest members of the Republican Old Guard and who at one time was prominently mentioned for the Presidency, came out strongly against the platform his party adopted in Cleveland last month.

Dr. Butler, who has attended more conventions as a delegate than any other Republican in New York State, scored the Cleveland gathering as "the most reactionary in the party's history," objecting specifically to its foreign affairs and tariff planks and charging that William Randolph Hearst and Senator William E. Borah were responsible for this action. While he did not indicate he would bolt the Republican ticket, he made it clear he was not to be expected to support candidates running on this platform.

Issues Before Candidates

"My life-long political work as a member of the Republican Party has rested, first and chiefly, on principles and public policies," he said. "Candidates always came second. Unfortunately, the convention of 1936 in Cleveland has put itself on record as the most reactionary in the party's entire history.

"There is no sign in the platform adopted there of any recognition whatsoever of the dominent forces that are at work in the world to undermine and to overthrow the fundamental principles on which all democracies must rest, as well as to make impossible a peaceful and prosperous civilization. These forces must be reckoned with and in the very near future by any administration at Washington.

Economic Nationalism

"Despite this fact, the doctrines set out and defended in the Cleveland platform are economic nationalism of the narrowest and most dangerous sort. Were they ever put in practice, they could only lead to new distress and suffering on the part of the American people and to world wars from which no nation would be able to hold itself aloof.

"Those planks which deal with tariffs and with foreign affairs are, no doubt, satisfactory to Hearst—a Democrat who has fought the Republican Party, its candidates and its principles, with ferocity for 40 years—or to Borah, who, from his place in the Senate, has led a small minority which has prevented the Republican Party from executing its repeated pledges to the people to join other civilized nations in substituting judicial process for military force in the settlement of international differences and disputes."

Voices Dissatisfaction

Dr. Butler declared that these planks in the platform "cannot possibly satisfy any life-long Republican devoted to his party's ruling principles and ideals as expounded by the greatest of its leaders for a generation past."

Dr. Butler was not a delegate to the 1936 national convention, having been turned down in his home congressional district, the nineteenth. He therefore had nothing to do with the making of the platform or the nominations. On the eve of the meeting he went to Europe in connection with the work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Lehman to Serve His Term, He Says, If He Is Elected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16—What was seen as categorical denial of reports that he would resign in favor of the Lieutenant Governor if he were re-elected in November was voiced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his reply to an address by Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the Statewide Citizens Committee for Lehman, who headed a long line of motorists who came to the capital from New York City yesterday to thank him for his decision to accept the Democratic nomination for a third term.

Reports that Governor Lehman would quit if re-elected had wide circulation just prior to the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia and when strong efforts were being made by President Roosevelt, James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman; Mr. Davidson's committee and other influential individuals and groups to persuade him to reverse his decision to quit politics for good.

These reports brought forth a score of potential candidates, none of whom would formally announce his candidacy until it was learned what Governor Lehman would do in the face of the pressure that was brought to bear on him to stand for re-election.

"If again chosen by the people to serve as Governor," Governor Lehman told Mr. Davidson and members of the citizens' committee, "I pledge you, and I pledge to all citizens, that I will continue to serve the State during the full two years of my term—I deliberately repeat the words, 'the full two years of my term'—with as much energy, as much pleasure and satisfaction and with as much determination to advance the interests of all the people as I have during the past four years."

Governor Lehman voiced appreciation of the confidence reposed in him by the committee and by many hundreds of thousands of New York State voters, and he again pledged himself, if re-elected, "to continue to conduct the administrative functions of the state government efficiently and at a minimum of cost."

"I promise to continue to strengthen civil service," he continued, "to recognize in my appointments ability and experience, and in promotions to give preference to men and women who have served the state well. As in the past, there will be no waste or extravagance in the business of the state."

The Governor declared he would continue his campaign "for social betterment and for human rights."

Mr. Davidson assured the Governor that he would have the committee's active co-operation in the campaign and in his subsequent work for social betterment.

"Your re-election as Governor for a third term will give assurance for safety and fulfill the hopes of the aged and underprivileged," he said. ". . . Your re-election will mean progress in the movement to humanize the agencies of government. It will mean broader social legislation dealing with fair wage laws, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, care of the destitute and the conservation of the humane and the natural resources of the State. . . ."

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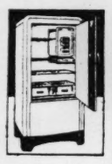
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A. F. of L. Orders Lewis Bloc Trial For 'Insurrection'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Split-up of the labor movement is temporarily avoided and the first bridge built between its rival factions by the outcome of the American Federation of Labor's week-long conference here. The ultimate ending remains uncertain, for trial of 12 labor unions with a million members is set for Aug. 3 on charges of insurrection and rebellion.

A hitherto unrevealed factor operating for unity is disclosed in the Roosevelt Administration, which, feeling that labor is for it, wishes to forestall a division likely to hurt its chances in the election.

Protection Against Suits

The ground on which delay was taken was the A. F. of L.'s desire to perfect its legal attack on the recalcitrant unions organized into a separate organization under the generalship of John L. Lewis, president of the United Coal Miners of America. If the A. F. of L. should eventually suspend these unions, it wanted to protect itself against a possible court fight.

The majority in the executive council of the A. F. of L. stands for suspension of the Lewis unions.

"The majority has either to discipline these unions or take their insubordination lying down," commented a leading figure in the struggle. "I do not think they will do that."

New Deal Seeks Peace

Escape through the exit of compromise, however, has been brought within grasp through the exertions of labor officials of the Roosevelt Administration. Informal conferences have begun, and if they produce a satisfactory understanding, the trial will be dropped.

Up to this hour neither side has conceded anything. The atmosphere remains stubborn. A great part of the conflict has to do with personalities and leadership. Whether the mutual concessions necessary to compromise would be yielded up made principals dubious.

As the executive council did not feel that it would be appropriate to bring charges and then pass on them as judge, the council determined to utilize charges filed by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L.

Charges Made by Frey

Mr. Frey directly charged the following derelictions:

1. A rival organization of the A. F. of L. has been set up which is "clearly competing" with it.

Of this reputed rival, the Committee for Industrial Organization created by Mr. Lewis and his associates out of supporting unions or their officials, Mr. Frey continued:

"The final authority in the American Federation of Labor on questions of jurisdiction is the executive council and the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The Committee for Industrial Organization has set itself up as a dual authority, and is now engaged in an effort to determine questions of jurisdiction and to make decisions which are in direct conflict with those of the executive council and conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

Engaged in Insurrection

2. Unions constituting the CIO are engaged in fostering, maintaining and supporting this dual movement and of fomenting insurrection within the American Federation of Labor.

3. Each CIO union has violated the contract with which it entered the A. F. of L. when granted a certificate of affiliation.

The contract breached, according to the charge, requires that the union "conform" to the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor, and in default thereof, or any part, this certificate of affiliation may be suspended or revoked according to the laws of this federation."

4. The CIO is acting in violation of and in opposition to the decision of the last convention of the A. F. of L. on the question of industrial unionism involved, and that the acts of the CIO therefore "constitute rebellion against the administrative organization policies adopted by majority vote."

Council a Trial Court

The charges are filed against both the CIO and the union officials and unions composing it.

Copies of the charges will be sent by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to all the defendants with a request to meet with the executive committee on Aug. 3 for the purpose of making answer.

The council, meeting in its chamber in the A. F. of L. Building here, will then act as a trial court, Mr. Green stated.

Such a trial of trade unions by the A. F. of L. has no precedent, to his knowledge, in A. F. of L. history, Mr. Green observed. He recalled, however, that, in his own union, the United Mine Workers, members had at times been charged with leading a dual or rival movement and had been expelled.

What Penalty May Be

The council will decide what the punishment, if any, will be, Mr. Green indicated that, besides outright suspension, the council could order suspension for a certain period of time or for an indefinite period, or that it might forgive.

Procedure has not yet been fully settled. Mr. Green will preside unless the council prefers to name a committee to sit as a court. Whether those summoned will be tried one at a time or in a body has also to be agreed on when the council reconvenes. Sessions will be executive.

If the C. I. O. unions and officials decline to appear, as they did when summoned before the council the past week, the council will go ahead regardless, Mr. Green announced. He said he thought the proceedings would take more than a day.

Green Hopes for Peace

Of the conferences initiated the night before, bringing together elements on both sides, Mr. Green evidenced only a partial knowledge. He did not profess to know all who attended, but named among them Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Lewis, and George M. Harrison, chairman of a council committee named last January to ask the C. I. O. to dissolve.

Mr. Harrison led the struggle within the council this week to postpone an immediate suspension.

Mr. Green said he hoped the conferences might be continued. "If we could reach an agreement before Aug. 3, that would, of course, heal the breach," he commented, "and we would drop the trial."

Only a Stall, Says CIO

Varied greetings met the move for delay.

"The council means business, and is likely to dispose of the question quickly when it convenes," according to one of the leaders seeking suspension unless suitable compromise is achieved.

On the opposite side, a CIO man remarked, "the council is muddled. The chances are that after this delay there will be further delay. It is only a stall."

"We have had too much stalling already," countered a stalwart of the majority camp. "The council instructed Mr. Harrison's committee in January to ask for dissolution of the CIO. Instead of that he went to Europe and was gone three months. Those three months let the situation develop as it did. Prompt notice to the CIO would probably have saved us much of the present turmoil."

Doubt Is Expressed That Lewis Will Heed A. F. of L. Trial Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Trial of John L. Lewis and his insurgent block of trade unions may again go on without the appearance of any of the defendant labor officials, it became evident here today as events began to move toward Aug. 3, the date set for hearing on charges of "insurrection" and "rebellion."

In this case the possibility of a split in organized labor again mounts.

While the Committee for Industrial Organization headed by Mr. Lewis has not yet made any plans, it is well known that Mr. Lewis believes the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has no authority to conduct such a trial as the council ordered yesterday.

The view which Mr. Lewis and his associates in the CIO took in refusing to attend the council sessions just held, disregarding the council's request, was that the constitution of the A. F. of L. gives no right to conduct such proceedings. Also, the CIO group contended they had violated no precept of the constitution.

Impasse Looms on Horizon

If the minimum demand of the A. F. of L. continues to be dissolution of the CIO, no possibility exists of the two wings of labor getting together, according to present currents.

New significance attached itself today to Mr. Lewis' proclamation at the National Press Club yesterday that the CIO drive to unionize the steel industry would be pushed. The steel campaign constitutes the chief activity of the CIO. If the CIO were disbanded, its steel program would be quashed, unless both sides should find a commonsense way of uniting to organize steel.

Shunning any hint of compromise yesterday, Mr. Lewis named the American Federation of Labor along with the National Association of Manufacturers, the Iron and Steel Institute and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as possible sources of opposition to his fight.

Interpreted as a Slap

This reference to the A. F. of L. was thereupon interpreted among its council members as a slap and an unfavorable portent of compromise, as well as reiterated insistence of the continuation of the CIO.

Though the council decided yesterday to make its August sessions more formal by serving written charges, the Lewis faction felt there was formality in the council's invitations to attend its meeting just closed, since these invitations were sent to the CIO unions by registered letter.

If the Lewis bloc again refuses to come and defend itself, the case of the majority inclined toward suspension will be re-energized.

U. S. Supreme Court May Get Steel Case

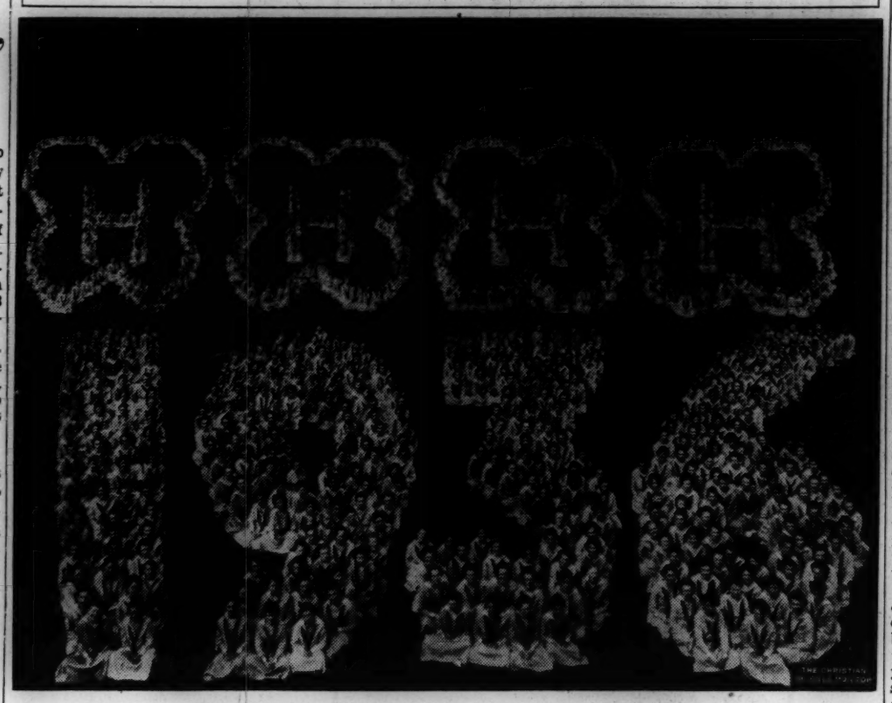
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board considered an appeal to the United States Supreme Court today after the Circuit Court of Appeals denied a rehearing on the board's petition to compel the Jones-Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh to reinstate 12 discharged employees.

In its original denial of the petition the court held the Constitution does not give the Government "power to regulate the relation as such of employer and employee in production or manufacture." The board had ordered the men reinstated with back pay on April 9.

John M. Carmody, member of the board, said in Washington after yesterday's defeat that the next step would be to take the case to the Supreme Court.

The steel company said the employees were discharged for "inefficiency and violation of company rules." The labor board contended they were discharged for "union activities."

4-H Club Girls 'Make a Date'



They Stand for "Health," "Heart," "Head" and "Hands"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—These four-leaf clovers of 1936 symbolize more than 12,000 4-H girls in Iowa. The picture was posed by 1600 girls, representing local clubs in every county, who attended the ninth annual girls' 4-H convention at Iowa State College in June. Solid masses of blue uniformed 4-H girls spelled out the numbers, 1936. Above each figure other girls outlined a four-leaf clover with an "H" in the center. The four "H's" are symbols of health, heart, head and hands for which the 4-H symbol stands.

West Australia Acts to Abolish Traffic 'Whoopee'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—With a determination to put an end to what has been facetiously described by the local press as "motorists' whoopee," the State Cabinet has announced the new traffic regulations to commence July 1.

The "hit-and-run" menace has grown to such an extent that in the quarterly sittings of the criminal court two fatalities were the subject of trial, and some weeks ago no less than seven casualties consequent upon "road hogging," were before the police court in one week. Imprisonment was imposed on the two delinquents before the higher court.

The amendments to the traffic act are mostly welcomed by the public, whether pedestrians or motorists. The bane of the motorists, the unlicensed car watcher, has been extinguished. Carriage on goods vehicles of any passengers has been forbidden except in country districts, where permits may be obtained when required.

Compulsory reporting at the nearest police station of any accident or damage to person or property has been introduced. Compulsory registration of every hirer of a drive-yourself vehicle is now required, a section of the traffic which has occasioned a great deal of trouble in the past.

The minimum hit-and-run penalty is now £50 and it rests with the court in considering the case whether a minimum of 12 months' imprisonment is imposed as well.

Other important amendments in the act refer to the pedestrian. For the first time the crossing of intersections by pedestrians will be brought under control in the city of Perth. "Jay" walking is to be prohibited, and walking along a road where a footpath is provided will in future be penalized.

Italian Conquest of Ethiopia Scored by Japanese Schoolboy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Evidently without realization of the humorous twists which might be given the story in other quarters, the Japanese Shanghai Nippo reports how Japanese consular and educational officials here have been surprised to discover that Shanghai's Japanese school children are worried over the fate of Ethiopia.

What is more, the children are concerned because the League of Nations is displaying "weakness" in curbing "Italian imperialistic ambition."

Ken Nagashima, one of the local teachers, brought this matter into the limelight when he reported before an educational conference concerning an experience while he was teaching a course in ethics to his charges of the Northern District Primary School.

He had spoken on international relations, Mr. Nagashima said, stressing the necessity of peace and international co-operation, especially in such a place as Shanghai. He also mentioned the League of Nations.

An unnamed 12-year-old Japanese schoolboy stood up and asked why the world stood by and watched "a strong nation like Italy trample upon a weak one like Ethiopia." He also wanted to know why Japan was not chastising Italy in order "to uphold right and justice" and why the League didn't take sterner action along the same line.

According to the Nippo, "this boy's attitude is regarded as significant by Japanese officials as indicative of the interest Shanghai children have in international relations."

The Shanghai Evening Post, American edited, remarks that "it has long been recognized that wisdom comes from out the mouths of babes and sucklings," and continues: "Our impression is that the talents of the 12-year-old schoolboy are not being utilized to the full, that his ideas on international relations are ripe for application to the question of Japan and China, and that he should promptly be sent to Tokyo to lecture before the Japanese Cabinet."

Mobile Post Office In England Speeds Outdoor Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH Eng.—Three innovations designed to add to the efficiency of the Post Office were announced here by Sir Donald Banks, Director General of the Post Office, on the occasion of the opening of the new sorting office.

These included a means by which emergency telephone calls would receive priority, the establishment of Post Office inquiry bureaus in large towns, and the provision of a mobile post office which would attend the more important outdoor functions.

The emergency telephone will light a special lamp and ring an alarm bell, and would then be given immediate priority. This would be used for the fire brigade, police, or any real emergency. The new inquiry bureaus will be staffed with a personnel trained in all branches of post office work and ready to answer questions.

The mobile post office will be housed in a large van hauled by a tractor and will be equipped to deal with all ordinary post office business.

A teleprinter connected with the nearest post office by a temporary cable will deal with telegrams, and there will be two telephone kiosks, a letter box for letters and parcels, and a slot machine for postage stamps.

Spaniard to Make Stratosphere Try In Open Basket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—For as long as many persons in Spain can remember Lieut. Col. Emilio Herrera has been experimenting preliminary to making a stratosphere flight. Now, with his last difficulties overcome, he is prepared to go up. His special project is the ascent into the stratosphere in an open basket.

Final experiments were carried out in a sealed cylinder in which the Colonel remained for 2½ hours, under conditions identical with those he expects to encounter at 65,000 feet. The last tests were to determine whether the suit he has contrived for low temperatures at high altitudes was proof against these conditions and whether Colonel Herrera himself could stand up to them. In both respects the results were satisfactory.

Suit of Three Layers

The suit consists of three layers. The inner one is of thick cloth, such as used in winter overcoats, the second is an air-tight covering of rubber, extending from feet to neck, and the outer suit is of strong sail-cloth, bound with wire to strengthen it.

When in "full-dress" Colonel Herrera can hardly be seen behind a mass of appliances, such as levers, taps, piping, oxygen-containers and brackets to hold two mirrors. There is also a sponge to clean the inside of the metal-helmet's window. This he has to work with his forehead.

Director of Air School

Colonel Herrera is director of the Aerotechnical School of Spain, and recognized as Spain's foremost authority on aerial science.

With the balloon, the basket and the costume all prepared, he must now wait for a suitable time, which cannot be found until the summer is over.

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READ this certificate! It's the official statement from the American Automobile Association, certifying the supervision of the recent Ford-Amoco Economy Run held in Washington, D. C. Members of the A.A.A. Contest Board carefully checked a regular 1936 Ford V8 taken from the assembly line, then they sealed the motor, carburetor, distributor, differential and transmission. From the beginning to the very end, Contest Board Officials were in complete charge of the car and the Amoco-Gas and Amoco Motor Oil used.

On the run 2764.6 miles were covered. No water was added; no repairs or adjustments; 152 traffic light stops were made. The A.A.A.'s report on the outstanding performance of Amoco Products, which were used exclusively, showed that Amoco-Gas gave 22.789 miles per gallon and Amoco Motor Oil gave 1387.82 miles per quart!

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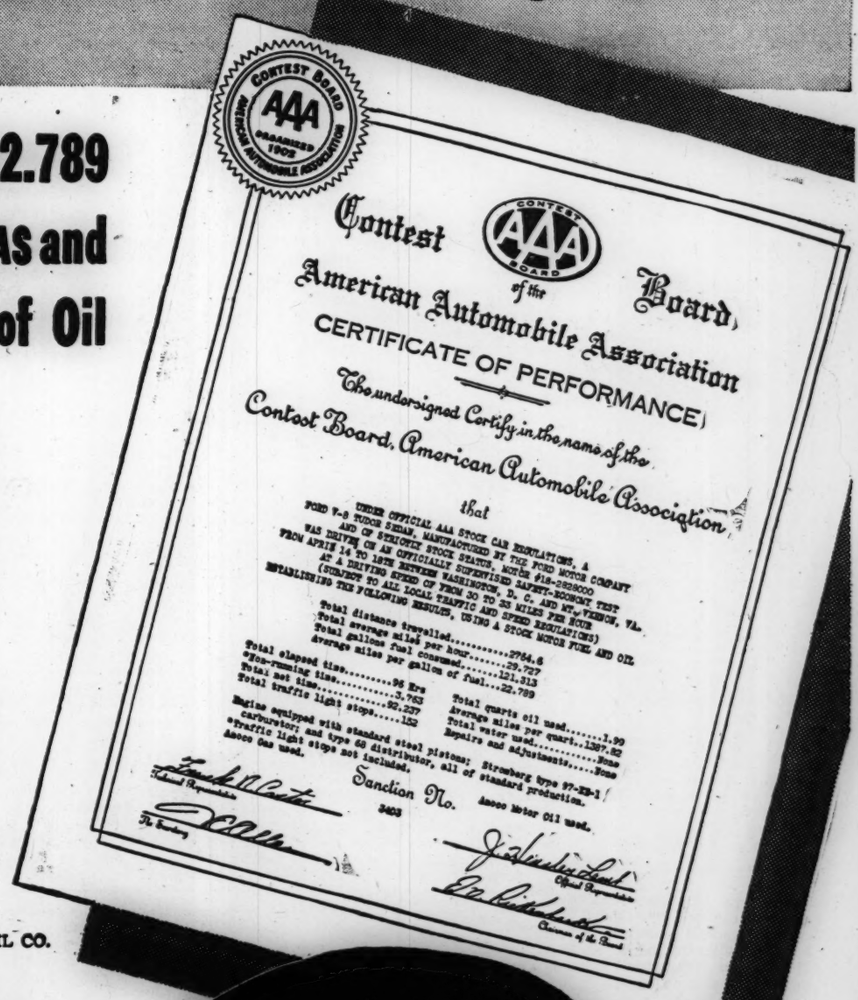

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. An unexpected letter came from Mrs. Ellis's sister, asking her to accompany a niece to New Mexico. She felt obliged to go, but with Cousin Carrie's help, found a "thoroughly reliable" woman—Mrs. Cummings—to stay with the children.

Chapter Seven

MRS. CUMMINGS had arrived a day before. Edna drove her up from the station and Edna's face was a study as she helped her out.

Mrs. Cummings was smiling and voluble and what Garry called "mousey." She was sure, before she had been 10 minutes in the house, that everything was "very nice," and that she and the dear girls—an expression which annoyed Kay from the start—were going to get along very nicely, very nicely indeed. And they mustn't bother about her or put themselves out in any way, she could make herself comfortable anywhere.

They had arranged for her the little parlor off the living room, which had a fireplace, and which with a little change of furnishings made a very pleasant bedroom.

Here, with her trunk and suitcase, she was left to unpack before supper, expressing great contentment that everything was so nice, although Kay, happening to glance back as she left the room, saw her scuttle noiselessly to the bedside and turn up a corner of the mattress to see what it was stuffed with.

On the whole, she seemed, as Mrs. Ellis tried to think after a short interview, a pleasant and homely sort of person who would fit without too much difficulty into the household.

But if anything could have made Kay and Garry more homesick in those first few days after their mother left, it was Mrs. Cummings' presence. Home alone, even empty as it seemed, would not have been so bad, but complicated by a stranger's presence it was dreadful. Especially one, who, like Mrs. Cummings, seemed to pervade the whole household.

Making Herself at Home

Whatever they might think of Cousin Carrie's choice, the two girls did their best to make Mrs. Cummings feel comfortable and at home. With an instinctive sense of how they themselves might feel under similar circumstances in a strange household, they tried to treat her as they would any other middle-aged guest, on a friendly footing, with the inevitable result that Mrs. Cummings became, before very long, rather like the cuckoo in the sparrows' nest.

Her possessions, and she had a surprising number of them, began to spill over from her own room. Kay, who was perhaps a little exaggerated about orderliness and always tried to keep the house looking its best, had to get used to seeing the old lady's scissors, her shawl, her crochet, the sweater she thought she would wear and afterward took off, the newspaper she thought she was going to read later on, left lying about the living room, or worse, bestowed in certain nooks and receptacles which Mrs. Cummings had adopted, squirrel-like, for her own; one being Kay's pet Chinese bowl on the cupboard top, another the mantelpiece, which Kay liked to keep in a certain studied arrangement and which the old lady thought particularly adapted for keeping minor articles she was liable to mislay and wanted in full sight.

There was only one really good lamp in the living room, and this Mrs. Cummings managed firmly to arrange in such a position on the table that it threw plenty of light on the comfortable armchair she occupied near the stove, and none at all anywhere else.

In the kitchen it was just as bad. She wanted everything arranged in a different way.

Don't you think it would be handier if we kept the cups and saucers here and the breadbox there?"

"Don't you think it would be handier if the oranges went into the pantry instead of that blue bowl, and then we'd have the chest free to stack dishes on."

"Don't you think——"

A Thorough Nuisance

Garry, who with Martin's help looked after the few outdoor chores, had her own troubles. She had always kept the woodbox filled and the stoves attended to, but as early as 3 o'clock Mrs. Cummings would begin to worry about whether the firewood was going to last through the evening or whether it wasn't. And then it would be: "Don't you think, while it's still nice and light—"

"Take my advice," said that young woman one morning, sternly setting the blue bowl of oranges back where it had always been kept. "If you let her get one triumph—just one—we'll be done for."

Nevertheless and imperceptibly the household began to find itself organized according to Mrs. Cummings' ideas of comfort. Not that she did very much herself, after the first week, except sit around and keep warm, but she loved to suggest, and Cousin Carrie's reference to general supervision became only too clear.

Meal hours were changed about. Mrs. Cummings ate no breakfast, so she usually began to feel faintish about noon, and supper was an hour earlier so that things could be "got out of the way." Getting things out of the way and having things "handy," though apparently contradictory terms, were among her firm beliefs. Worst of all, she referred to the absent Mrs. Ellis frequently and invariably as "your dear Ma."

Caroline was the one who got along with her best. Over Caroline she seemed to exert a peculiar fascination. Caroline woud follow her about, watching her, or with the small girl's insatiable interest in the conversation of elder persons, sit spellbound listening to Mrs. Cummings' accounts of the various places she had lived in; all of them, it began gradually to appear, superior in every detail to the Ellis household.

"You're an old-fashioned one!" Mrs. Cummings would remark to her occasionally. Caroline seemed to take it as a compliment.

Edna Again

More and more often Kay and Garry, as well as the younger ones, took to slipping over to the Rowes.

"What did she come for if she can't even get the supper by herself once in a while?" Mary asked bluntly when Kay explained that she had to hurry home.

"It isn't that so much," Kay said. "Garry and I don't mind doing things we always have. Only it's worse than having no one in the house at all. And nothing's ever quite right, though goodness knows we've turned the place upside down to make her comfortable.

"She says her room's like an icebox, though she's got every extra quilt in the house on her bed this minute, with the fireplace as well, and Garry and I were freezing last night. She didn't seem a bit like that when she first came, but I suppose you never do know how people will turn out."

"You can't tell me a thing about people like her," said Edna, who had faithfully driven over one day to see how the family were getting along, and in two minutes had shrewdly summed up the situation.

"I've had plenty to do with them and I know." And noticing Kay's worried face and Garry's curt cheerfulness she added sensibly: "You'd better all of you pile right in my car this minute and we'll go down to town to see the movies. I've got a free evening and the roads are fine, and I'll get you back before bedtime."

The movies—even those that the one local picture house afforded in this off season—followed by hot chocolate at the corner drugstore, seemed like positive dissipation after so many shut-in weeks on the hillside.

It was cheerful to see lights and shop windows and people walking about on sidewalks again, and the drive home over frozen roads and under a clear star-lighted sky, singing at the tops of their voices while Edna steered skillfully between the bumps, was almost the best part of the evening. They returned blessing Edna, and with renewed strength to cope with Mrs. Cummings through another week at least.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Songs That Make Friendships

By Pearl Strachan

SINGING her message of friendship, dancing her way into the hearts of the people of Poland, Yugoslavia, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Slovenia and other European countries, Ellenor Cook has been honored by three governments for her work as an unofficial ambassador of many lands.

It was a gay Czechoslovakian peasant song, sung by a Slavic girl in New York, which first aroused Miss Cook's interest in European folk music and caused her promptly to decide upon her colorful career. Up to that time, as a popular débutante in Hartford, Conn., and New York, she had divided her time between social activities and preparing for the role of concert pianist. There was something real and vital, something deeply touching, something that was tears and laughter together, in the simple beauty of the song she heard, that made her long to understand it, to know the people who lived such songs, and to reveal them to others.

A Precious Cargo

Already she was artist enough to know that anything to be done well requires study and whole-hearted attention. She commenced with the Czechoslovakian language, which she studied and practiced so faithfully that before long she had overcome all trace of an Anglo-Saxon accent. She spent a good deal of time among people who spoke that language in the city of New York.

The only way to learn more of the old world folk songs, she decided, was to travel to the countries of their origin. Although she had been abroad before, she had not applied herself to the learning of folk lore as she now did. She collected songs and dances and costumes, made a host of friends among Roumanians, Poles, Yugoslavians, Russians, Hungarians, workers in ethnographical museums, imbibed the spirit of the people, and in turn acquainted European village folk with the country songs of her own land, delighting them with such melodies as "Dixie," or "Yankee-Doodle" or "Down on the Suwanee River."

Singing of Other Skies

As her American audiences had been stirred by Miss Cook's songs of Balkan rivers flowing between fields of grain, of roses flowering in Hungary, of the postman, blacksmith, milkman going about their daily work in Roumania, her European admirers were equally enthusiastic about those she brought from home.

It was the "Slovensky Dennik," a newspaper of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, which reported, during her tour of 1930, "So thoroughly did she embrace the soul of our songs into which our people put their intimate desires, their hopes, their joy and sorrow, she sang them out of our hearts and gave them fragrance and color, allowing them to blossom in their full, simple magnificence.

"She also danced our dances: Beseda and Strasak. Then she sang American songs. And the nicest of all were the Negro songs. The sunshine of a different sky warmed us in them, a large yellow sun. The evening had longer and darker shadows, and dark is the fate of these black people. She sang of all that."

So thoroughly had she studied the various European tongues that the Polish critics complimented her on her pronunciation of Polish.

Leisure for Friendship

Her accompanist, Miss Camilla Edwards, acted as her partner in some of the peasant dances which she included in her programs, and going from country to country together they built up a chain of friendships such as only a sincere love of humanity and of an inherent beauty beyond the boundary of nationality can forge.

This altogether delightful method of helping the nations to understand one another is not so difficult as it might seem, according to Miss Cook, who is now Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Auburndale, Massachusetts.

In an article in the Junior League Magazine she wrote, regarding the methods she used once she had reached a town which could serve as temporary headquarters:

"Sunday is the ideal day to go in search of adventure, for then the peasants have leisure for friendliness and hospitality. The mother probably gets out her best table linen, which she has woven and embroidered herself, and the children look on, wide-eyed."

Tributes From Children

Country girls were so completely won over by her friendly simplicity and frankness that they parted generously with some of their most elaborate costumes, on which they had spent many, many hours embroidering. A Slovak girl gave her part of her trousseau.

The Roumanian costume which she wore when, at the command of Queen Marie, she went to sing at the summer palace at Sinaia, had been woven and worn by a native woman, who had danced in it fifty years previously for the Emperor, Franz Josef. This pleased the Queen greatly, as did Miss Cook's interest in the Roumanian songs.

Bright ends of bouquet ribbons in her scrapbook tell their own dazzling story of the gratitude of ministers and ambassadors whose cards are attached. A ribbon which the artist treasures especially is one which was tied around a bouquet received in Ljubljana, with gold lettering, which, translated, reads, "To the Great Lover of our Music from the Youth of Slovenia."

The bouquet was presented to Miss Cook by three little girls in peasant costume, while three little boys in corresponding costume gave flowers to her accompanist, Miss Edwards. Many children such as these, Miss Cook says, make up their own songs, about the geese they take care of, about the wind in the tall grass, the little plots of grass where the goats feed, the poppies in the sun.

This young American woman has been awarded, in the past few years, the Polish Gold Cross, for her interpretation of Polish folk songs; the White Lion of Czechoslovakia; and the "Bene Merenti" (Well Merited) silver medal of Roumania, a medal bearing the likeness of King Carol I, which was officially presented to her during the reign of the child King Michael.

A Greeting Card Made by the Celluloid Process and Printed on a Washing Machine, by Esther Bailey Hall

Miss Ellenor Cook (Left) and Miss Camille Edwards in Slavonic Costumes During a European Concert Tour

Beauty and Usefulness in Craft Work

Pictures, Boxes, Lamp and Table Stands Can Be Made

THOUGH one would hesitate to call it a handicraft, the art of dry-point provides a fascinating means of producing a charming camp gift, or a boxful of choice cards to be sent next Christmas.

"Neography" as it was named by its inventor, James Carle, is capable of any work suitable for mezzotint or a similar technique. As many as 200 prints can be made from one plate. Materials cost little. Practically any kind of paper will do. Common wrapping paper makes a fascinating print. Newspaper stock is excellent. A block from the 10-cent store can be used.

The tracing is done on ordinary celluloid, using one sharp, knife-like tool. Etching ink and a printing press complete the equipment. The press may be an ordinary wringer used in laundering clothes. And if there is no such thing left in the home of the modern artist, he can easily purchase one of the old-fashioned, hand type, from a secondhand shop or some institution such as the Morgan Memorial in Boston, which salvages old materials, for tnything from a few cents to a dollar.

Dry-Points From Snapshots

When Mr. Carle, a Pacific Coast artist who invented this new, easy method of dry-point, was in Boston he had as a pupil Mrs. Florence A. Goodwin, a teacher at the Fellowcrafters, Incorporated. She has produced a great many beautiful pictures in this way, some from original drawings, some from prints, some from photographs.

One of her most delightful pieces is a picture of a little country house etched from a snapshot. It is great fun to take snapshots of one's favorite animals, dogs, horses, cats, and then reproduce them in dry-point, as gifts or cards for one's friends. It is not too difficult for a seven-year-old child.

The first step, says Mrs. Goodwin, is making the plate, and this is not merely a matter of cutting. There are three or four particular and precise positions for the knife; the celluloid which is placed over the picture must not be scratched, but engraved. If this plate is not properly engraved there will be no impression. Cutting into the celluloid will produce no result whatever.

After engraving, the celluloid must be smeared with etching ink, with the ink running well into the lines, evenly. Surplus ink is all wiped away. The paper on which the print is to be made must be dampened. The press, or clothes wringer, does the rest. The plate, in the pressing, sinks into the paper, and the paper into the engraved lines, so that the same kind of result is obtained as is produced by a copper plate.

A Study in Balance

Pupils who have never learned drawing, this teacher finds, quickly grasp through the process the secrets of light and shade. They learn to pick their values.

One print is enough to show them, for example, that the blackest areas are in the foreground, they cannot be in the background. Composition in drawing and design is also taught by this means. A wheelbarrow or an automobile in a snapshot can easily be removed, and the rest of the picture completed without the undesirable object. Some suitable tree, in scale, may be added to the space behind a farmhouse, to make a better grouping. This is a study in balance.

All kinds of experiments may be conducted, and many kinds of results obtained. By using a soft, Japanese paper, and wiping over certain portions of a design, a dreamy, hazy effect can be achieved.

Dry-Point of a Pet Dog, Traced From a Snapshot

The Fellowcrafters organization, which supplies all varieties of crafts materials, is constantly developing new crafts, new ways of making things which are not just dust-catchers but well-designed and useful articles.

One of their latest is called "Birchcraft," said to have been originated by Ray G. Houle of Conway, New Hampshire, who has built of the new material many exceptional kinds of bird houses, including a home for robins, closed on three sides, open on two; a bluebirds' dwelling with a very small opening near the gable; a two-family house for the phoebe; a log cabin for the martin.

As most people know, it is not permissible to take the bark from a birch tree, for that destroys the tree. The bark stripped from the bole would also be useless for any craft work.

What is used in Birchcraft is a cleverly manufactured by-product of the lumber mill, birch bark waste, not obtained from living trees, but from what is left after the production of shoe heels. It is obtainable in sheets from crafts' supply stores.

Work With Metals

It can be laced, tooled, painted or burned. Instruction sheets, which can be purchased for five cents, inform the beginner of the many attractive articles, such as baskets, moccasins, boxes, wall decorations and so forth, which can be made. The tool is a stylus; materials: paste, stain, Birchcraft, paints and rama.

Metalcraft is always popular at camps. Among the newer materials, having the advantage of not requiring a blow torch, are craftsman-aluminum, a very easy metal for beginners, which comes in natural hue, red, blue, yellow and green finishes; Britannia metal (pewter); Nu-gold, a beautiful, light gold color, and Monel, an alloy of a nontarnishing quality. None of these require the use of heat.

An invention called a Flexo Jig enables the craftsman to make graceful table stands, lamp bases, brackets and intricate scrolls having the appearance of wrought metal. Within 15 minutes one can, by using this new tool, produce an iron or copper or brass lamp stand which it would take many hours to make by ordinary handwork. It will shape and bend cold strap iron, rods and tubing. A hammered decoration can always be added.

Very young boys and girls love to make toys of Spongex, a spongy rubber material, which comes in a great variety of colors. Scissors and a tube of cement will enable one to put together amusing sponge people and animals, every odd scrap left over suggesting a new form for the next figure.

PEARL STRACHAN

(This is the third of four articles on camp crafts, which are appearing on this page on successive Thursdays.)

Letters Help World Peace

Our Mail Bag

A BOY'S peace plan, which grew out of his own happy experience in international correspondence through the Mail Bag on The Young Folks' Page, has won the New Mexico award in a national contest for high school students. The contest was held recently under the auspices of Fidac, an international World War veteran's organization.

Here is a bit of news that should wake us up to the value of exchanges of letters between readers of this page who live in different countries. Roy A. Keech, whose peace plan won the award, said in his essay that he had corresponded through the Mail Bag with boys in England, Canada, France and Belgium.

"The thought of going to war against one of those countries would be as intolerable as marching against Arizona or Texas while one is living in New Mexico," he added. He urged the increase of agencies making friendships between youth of different countries possible.

We might all use some of our leisure time this summer to make a few new friends through correspondence with girls and boys abroad. In this way, we could feel that we were taking a small part in the work for international peace, by helping young people abroad to understand Americans better and improving our own knowledge of people in other countries.

We publish today a group of names of girls and boys living in six countries and having a wide variety of interests. Choice of a correspondent among them should be easy.

Read the paragraphs of instructions at the end of this column to find out how to start a correspondence through the Mail Bag. And remember to put your full name and address in each letter you write.

The names of the younger children are printed in the list, but among the letters from older ones is one from Audrey May C. (19), Warwickshire, England, who would like particularly to hear from girls in Spain, Florida and other parts of the United States. She is interested in geology, old coins; can paint a little, play the piano, knit, sew and compose poetry.

"We have a small farm in the Midlands and the scenery around here is very pretty," her letter says. "We can see for miles, especially on a clear day.

"Not far from us is the Three Shires, meaning three stones set up in a corner of a field, for Oxfordshire, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire."

James A. M. (17), of Lancs., England, has a fine variety of interests too. He likes literature, amateur dramatics, radio, cinema, all kinds of sports, and wishes to correspond with boys in any part of the world, especially Spain. He can write in French, German, and Spanish, and knows a little of Italian.

Here is a boy who agrees with Roy Keech—in believing that friendship between young people of different lands is the best remedy for war. He is David D. (15½), of Chicago, Illinois, who is entering his third year in high school, plays a clarinet in the school band and is interested in stamp collecting.

"I am immensely interested in world affairs, and would very much like to exchange ideas with boys in other countries," David says in his letter. "I believe one of the greatest factors in abolishing war is to know and like people in foreign countries, and thereby understand them, their problems, and be able to sympathize with them.

"I am also very much interested in reading, politics, astronomy and all the sciences."

EDITOR

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Beverly J. (11), Birmingham, Michigan. Would like to correspond with girls in France or Holland. Interested in European countries.

Margaret B. (11), Lynwood, California. Would like to hear from girls in Poland.

Leona O. (11½), Coronado, California. Wishes to hear from girls in England.

Freda M. (11), Glendale, California. Wishes to hear from girls in France.

Betty G. (12), Los Angeles, California.

Yvonne M. (12), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Scotland.

Rosemary S. (13), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Germany.

Mavis W. (14), San Diego, California. Wishes girls would write to her in French, from France, or anywhere else.

Phyllis R. (14), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with girls in Italy and hear about home life there.

Clementina I. (14), Eastbourne, New Zealand. Would like to correspond with girls in United States. Interested in stamps.

Marjorie S. (15), Wellington, New Zealand. Would like to hear from girls in India, Samoa, England, and Prince Edward Island. Interested in reading and swimming.

Zelda L. R. (15), Wellington, New Zealand. Wishes to correspond with girls in South America, China, Egypt and Hawaii.

Pixie B. (16), Pretoria, South Africa. Would like girl correspondents in any country. Interested in sports, films, flying, and reading.

Vallera C. (17), Cranford, New Jersey. Wishes to hear from girl on farm, ranch, or plantation, in North or South America. Interested in golf, horseback riding, tennis, swimming, boating, and music.

Boys

Hart P. (11), Sidney, New York. Would like to hear from boys in Spain.

Walter B. (11), La Jolla, California. Would like to hear from boys in Egypt and Japan.

Richard A. (11), Visalia, California. Would like to hear from boys in Germany.

Carleton S. (11), Burbank, California. Would like to hear from boys in Holland.

Dick T. (11), Denver, Colorado. Would like to correspond with boys in Europe, especially Holland, France and Finland.

H. R. M. (12), Fairhope, Alabama. Would like to hear from boys in any country. Interested in stamps, sports and foreign countries.

James B. (12), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from boys in United States or European countries.

Roger G. W. (12), Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Wishes to hear from boys in Africa, Australia or South America. Interested in stamp collecting.

Neal M. (12), Los Angeles, California. Would like to hear from boys in France and Egypt.

Verne M. (12), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in Denmark.

James O'R. (13), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boys in France.

Bill H. (14), Fullerton, California. Would like to hear from boys in Spain.

Charles W. (14), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from boys in Spain.

Jimmie D. (15), San Diego, California. Taking Latin in school and would like to correspond with boys in Italy and England.

Jerome E. (15). Would like to hear from boys in foreign countries, especially Egypt. Interested in stamps, coins, photography.

Kurt W. (15), Müllrose, Germany. Wishes to correspond with boy outside of Europe. Writes in German, but would not refuse letters in English.

Eberhard B. (17), Esslingen/Neckar, Germany. Would like to hear from boy who understands English and German, interested in news, sports and literature.

Siegfried E. (17), Wuppertal-Langerfeld, Germany. Would like to correspond with American boy. Interested in political matters.

J. S. A. O. (19), Sekondi, Gold Coast, Africa. Would like to hear from boys anywhere. Interested in reading, swimming, and exchanging postcards, snapshots, magazines, newspapers and stamps.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Something to Aim At

DID you know that modern archers are outshooting Robin Hood and William Tell? The article on Archery on page two of this week's Magazine Section (after you get through looking at that fine old setter, "Gentleman Joe," on the cover) tells all about it. In fact, the whole issue reveals some fine shooting: Count Ciano shooting for Mussolini's job; the last Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, shooting for the tourists' dollars; social experts shooting for the mark of equitable work relief; the press of Russia and Japan, shooting for journalism with hands tied by censorship; and finally, Diana Thorne, the animal painter, making her target the perfect dog picture. Some shooting!

Next week? Dude Ranches! Japan in the South Seas! Herbert Nichols tells about glaciers. Harry Kenney discusses some of the undesirables of the air. Bruce Buttles tells about straw votes. Pretty satisfactory summer reading, all in all—but: Dude Ranches! Yip-e-e-e-e-e!

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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Full Summer

BY JULY nightingale and cuckoo have finished their season, and the month comes in full of the slumbrous broken moaning of wood-pigeons in the great canopies of sun-metallic leaves. I say broken advisedly. It is broken, this pigeon-calling; it ceases abruptly on a phrase and then after an interval, sometimes a long interval, begins where it left off,—coo coo-coo coo-coo, coo-ooo, coo-coo, coo—as though the bird were cooing itself into a constant day-sleep in the drowsy branches. Of all notes it is the note of high summer. It has in it the monotonous soothing drowsiness of a high noon. There is something in it that deepens and stupefies the silence of the day. With it, the year seems to drop off into a lull. There comes a feeling of oh! let it go, don't worry, sit still, have five minutes in the shade, let it go, a feeling that nothing matters. The climax has been reached, the year stands still.

In the woods that feeling is more acute than almost anywhere else. There is a kind of enervating airlessness, almost a stifling and dragging, wherever there are great masses of trees in July. It is as though—perhaps actually because—the air has been sucked up by a million leaves. W. H. Hudson himself noticed this and had some comments on it in relation to the New Forest, where he felt that that great expanse of trees seemed to suck up all energy and leave the mind and body as flabby as a sponge. He pointed out how pale the Hampshire people of that district looked, as though they were literally robbed of air. The New Forest has affected me in that way as early as May, long before the leaves are at their thickest, leaving me with a feeling of drowsy gloom, turning at last into antipathy, into a feeling that I hated those vast tracts of trees and must escape from them.

* * *

AND HERE, IT seems to me, is much of the secret of the choice of woods in England. A wood should never be vast. The best woods are small, a few acres in extent, not much more than copses. The word forest creates in the mind a feeling of grandeur and of something primeval. In actuality one can't get hold of it. Its vastness is at once forbidding and elusive. It goes on and on like the vast bulk of an unread book. It is a tour de force, but one can't be bothered to go right through it. And forests, like heavy redundant books, so often go on and on in an endless repetition of the same thing, of trees all looking alike, never breaking, only going on and on in their own darkness. In Germany the forest, as one sees it going by in the train, stretches away like a kingdom of potential telegraph poles; and the straight pines, so beautiful at first, get gradually monotonous and then more monotonous and at last unbearable. One longs for a break, a change for some treeless opening on which the mind can rest. The whole effect is altogether too vast and illimitable. One stands awed by a forest, but one has no affection for it. There is some kind of baffling insoluble mystery about it, a primeval darkness, a secret heart that one can never get at. Many Russian writers have written of that curious, powerful sense of profound mysteriousness which forests create. They have even made it beautiful, with the result that Russian literature is full of beautiful forests, just as it is full of beautiful girls. But these forests only exist on paper, and there are worlds of difference, for me at any rate, between the idealized forests of prose and the forests of actuality. I can love one, but not the other.

* * *

WHEREAS, AS I see it, prose can never overrate the wood: the small intimate English wood with its variation of trees, its many flowers and bird-voices, its feeling of being only a part but never the whole of a country-side. It never dominates, never assumes the dark dictatorship of forests. You can walk in it and through it and round it without a sense of oppression, a sense of its being too great for you. At the same time its life is quick and, at its best, stimulating and entrancing. It is never dormant. It is only in July that it is caught up in that lull of drugged sleepiness, of birdless noons, in the brief vacuum of high summer.

Even then there will be life going on about it, because it happens that in England corn fields and hay fields are always appearing in the heart of woods, and woods in the middle of arable and pasture country. And it is a fine thing, in July, to wander down a wood path and come suddenly upon fields full of great greenish-white seas of hay or of green corn like placid lakes that wash right up to the very foot of the woodland. Out of the wood, life moves at its height. The sun stabs down with naked spears of heat, fierce under the windlessness of the thick trees, burning out the scent of hay; or later, in August, the hot sweet smell of corn and stubble and sun-cracked earth, of binder oil and tractor fumes, all the smells of animation, of man in contact with the earth, and of man and earth in contact with the sun. It is a life almost as far removed from the life of the wood as night from day. In the wood, on the fiercest noons, there is a coldness and stillness and shadowiness under the trees, so that the land all about is like the camping ground of a vast army just pitching tents. It is the first fusing of summer and autumn: of stalk and stubble, green sloe and blue, the seed and fingers of honeysuckle, red blackberry and black, and, in the woods, of the green and yellow of full leaf.

* * *

IT IS NOT much, but it is there, the first sign: a vein of yellow, a mere peppering of bronze, nothing. It is no more noticeable than the solitary gray hairs of a man in full maturity. The woods still look solid and powerful and lush. They stand as though eternal, carved imperishably out of some vast block of everlasting greenheart. They seem, against the yellow and copper and white of harvest fields, as evergreen as holly or bay. They take the quick change interludes of August without ever seeing the change themselves. The earth tires visibly under the sun, the grassland is arid; or the wheat lies swamped and smashed under the rollers of storm. But nothing affects the woods. They stand about the landscape with the gloomy solidity of monuments.

As always, they have their beauty. But in August it is somber. It has lost the quickness and light of youth. It is then that woods by water come into their own, woods by quick-moving brooks, woods by placid-moving and water-lilied rivers, and, finest of all, woods by the sea. They are not common. The coast, in England, is anybody's playground, and we are a nation, not of shopkeepers, but of jerry-builders, masters of the art of destroying what we most profess to love. And ironically enough, the English coast is well suited to this vandalism. Its flats and headlands and lawn-covered cliffs are paradises for those who make profits out of the common human desire for escape—that out-of-nowhere-into-nothing kind of escape which drives people from jerry-built towns inland to jerry-built towns by the sea. Had the English coast been wooded and had it, more important, been held in trust for everlasting for the nation and its people, I might now be writing a chapter on its unique glory. But woods by the English sea are rarities. I rejoice whenever I see them, which is not often. The spaces for woods along the English coast line, never vast, are being crushed out of existence; and with them, if it comes to that, the spaces for field and hedge and farm and tree and stream. Here, as inland, the English are playing with masterly stupidity the game of picking their own pockets.

* * *

WHAT WOODS THERE still are, therefore, by the English sea, will not be sanctuaries of untrampled quietness in August. But that combination of trees and sea is still irresistible: the trees running down thickly by gorge and stream-valley to the very edge of sand and rock, the trees themselves bent into the savage toughened shapes of lop-sided umbrellas, as though flattened back by some colossal flat-iron of storm and wind. And far below, beyond the trees, the sea shining with that flashing-sun-hard glitter of August, making a mind-drowsy distance of water and light, the silence under the stunted trees broken by the everlasting break of waves and the mewing of gulls and the sudden paper-rustling sound of small sea winds, eddying and dying in trees and in invisible sea-pinked clefts of cliff somewhere out of sight.

H. E. BATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Vaux, Paris

SPANISH GIRL WITH ORANGES: *An Oil Painting by Georges-André Klein*

THE Bernier Gallery of Paris bears a reputation for holding no exhibitions other than those of artists who are important and significant. This is certainly true of the small but interesting exhibition of the work of Georges-André Klein, a young painter. Within a short time of the opening of the exhibition, two of the pictures had been purchased by the state, one for the Luxembourg Museum and the other for the bureau of a cabinet minister. The above delightful picture of a young Spanish girl, bought by the city of Paris, will probably soon appear in its Museum of Fine Arts, the Petit Palais.

One art critic says that Mr. Klein's observation and understanding of children with their natural grace, his spontaneity and warmth of color, recall the pictures of Murillo. They give always the impression of great sincerity of treatment.

Mr. Klein works from nature and his art is purely objective and direct. The goal of this painter is to find, through contact with nature, a mode of expression in simplicity. He often works a long time on his pictures, although he realizes the importance of rapid execution. No one is permitted to approach him while he is at work; he must have complete solitude. His progress has been marked during these last few years.

About five years after he began to paint, he had the good fortune to meet the sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle, for whom he made some drawings, enlargements of plans for frescoes and monuments. In spite of the six years the young man passed in M. Bourdelle's studio, Mr. Klein remains individual, uninfluenced by the decorative spirit of the great artist.

The Lovely Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM childhood, the yearning to do and to be associated with lovely things was uppermost in the thought of a young woman. A lovely poem, a beautiful picture, the loveliness of growing things, a kindness, every lovely expression, left a mental imprint; and sometimes the yearning for loveliness was poignant. Circumstances during girlhood and young womanhood, however, seemed to bring a prosaic outlook on life, and the necessity for a very practical method of living.

Then came a wonderful healing in Christian Science, and the loveliness of God and His Christ dawned upon her thought with a glimpse of what lovely things really are, as she learned "to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge" (Ephesians 3:19). Next came the necessity to hold to this lovely sense in a busy world teeming with materiality. It was not so hard a task while she was safe at home or in a Christian Science Reading Room, provided her thought was turned Godward and kept at one with the goodness of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered the practicality of Jesus' teachings and gave us in her writings the benefit of her experience, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 126), "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?" We all learn these lessons as we encounter the various astonishing phases of mortal mind, which seem so foreign to the thought of one who has progressed in the understanding of Christian Science. Such a one does so wish that the world at large may desire and experience the lifting up that comes as one sees the beneficence brought by right thinking.

Very early one morning the student awoke with an almost overwhelming desire to know more about God. Mortal mind condemningly whispered: "What do you actually know about God? You tell people of Him, but what do you really know?" And the answer came at once, "Why, God is good." And with the answer came the clear realization that this knowing was the loveliest gift in the world. No more need one feel lack of loveliness; for this knowledge—just this one statement, "God is good"—is a priceless pearl. Many wise men have searched longingly for it; and here it is at hand, the simple truth of God's infinite goodness.

Christ Jesus' work was always simple and true. He was constantly, confidently, one with his Father, consciously knowing that God is always at hand. In speaking of the necessity of keeping childlikeness and uncontaminated innocence, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 110), "You need also to watch, and pray that you preserve these virtues unstained, and lose them not through contact with the world." And as we watch and pray, we shall exemplify her further statement in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248), "Love never loses sight of loveliness." This can be made a daily accomplishment; and as it is so made, what hitherto unrecognized bounties will make themselves known! Did not the great Teacher say (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly"?

Many times also one has to conquer a sense of fear of loss when realizing that he must, as one might express it, give up materiality. Actually, there is nothing to give up, for true spirituality is glorious gain; and when it is seen how quickly it expresses itself in one's experience the dropping off of the material fetters is hailed with joy. And the appearing of true righteousness in one's experience is like putting on a lovely new robe, leaving old tatters behind.

The wars and dissensions of the world never come from loveliness. Self-will, self-aggrandizement, pride of power, and personal ambition lead on the lust for war and destruction. Those who have striven earnestly, honestly, and conscientiously for the more uplifted desires, for better living, may have been forced to go through the wilderness of mortal mind at some time or times, but always the outcome has been growth if an effort has been made to find the blessing. For blessing there is, as one encounters the fires of persecution. The dross disappears, and the gold of finer aims and ambitions shines in the purified mental metal. So one may find echoing in thought the words of the friendly hymn:

"Fairer than morning, lovelier
than the daylight,
Dawns the sweet consciousness,
I am with Thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

КРАСИВОЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

С САМОГО своего детства одна молодая женщина испытывала непреодолимое влечение ко всему красивому. Ее самым большим желанием было жить, окруженной красотой и творить то, что красиво. Прелестная поэма, прекрасная картина, красоты живой природы, душевная теплота и каждое проявление любви—все производило на нее сильное впечатление. Иногда тоска по красоте становилась мучительной. Но обстоятельства сложились так, что, будучи еще молодой девушкой, а затем молодой женщиной, она повидимому вынуждена была смотреть на жизнь с прозаической точки зрения и искать самый утилитарный способ существования.

Но вот случилось так, что она была чудесным образом исцелена через Христианскую Науку,—и забрезжил для нее свет, в котором она увидела всю красоту милости Бога и Его Христа. Познав в то же время "превосходящую разумение любовь Христову" (Ефесяне 3:19), она стала понимать в чем состоит настоящая красота. Но надо было удержать в себе это чувство прекрасного среди суетливого мира, проникнутого материализмом. Это было уже не так трудно, когда она была у себя дома, в безопасности, или-же в читальне Христианской Науки, если только мысли ее были обращены к Богу в слиянии с Его благостью.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, открывшая возможность практического применения наставлений Иисуса и давшая нам в своих трудах результат своего опыта, пишет следующее в своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 126): "Кто не знает, что человек должен зорко следить за своими мыслями, когда он наедине с самим собой, за своим нравом, когда он борется с людьми и за своим языком, когда он находится в обществе?" Мы всему этому научаемся по мере того, как встречаем на своем пути разнообразные удивительные проявления смертного разума, кажущиеся столь чуждыми тому, кто продвинулся в своем понимании Христианской Науки. Такой человек так хочет, чтобы весь мир пожелал и испытал тот под'ем духа, который приходит вместе с сознанием благотворного влияния правильных мыслей.

Однажды, изучавшая Христианскую Науку женщина, проснулась на рассвете, охваченная каким-то непреодолимым желанием лучше познать Бога. Смертный разум осуждающе нашептывал: "Что ты собственно знаешь о Боге? Ты говоришь о Нем людям, а на самом деле, что ты знаешь о Нем?" Но тут же пришел и ответ: "Я знаю, что Он—добр." И вместе с этим ответом пришло ясное сознание, что именно познание этого факта и есть самый прекрасный дар человеку на земле. После этого уже нельзя чувствовать себя лишенным красоты, ибо одна эта фраза, что "Бог—добр," есть безценная жемчужина. Много мудрых людей желали и искали ее, между тем вот она здесь, под рукой—простая истина о бесконечной доброте Бога.

Христос Иисус всегда поступал просто и правдиво. Он всегда был в единении со своим Отцом, полный доверия к Нему, и определенно зная, что Он с ним всегда. Говоря о необходимости сохранить нашу детскость и незапятненную невинность, Мрз. Эдди пишет (там же, стр. 110): "Вы должны также бдеть и молиться, чтобы сохранить эти добродетели незапятнанными и чтобы не утратить их в соприкосновении с миром." Когда же мы бдим и молимся, то подтверждаем ее другие слова в книге текста Христианской Науки," Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 248): "Любовь никогда не упускает из виду красоту." Это может осуществляться ежедневно, и если это так, то какие только доголе неведомые щедроты могут обнаружиться! Не сказал разве великий Учитель (Иоанн 10:10) "Я пришел для того, чтобы имели жизнь и имели с избытком"?

Нередко приходится человеку бороться с чувством боязни что-то утратить, когда ему становится ясным, что нужно, если возможно так выразиться, расстаться со своей материальностью. На самом деле человек ничего не теряет, ибо истинная духовность прекрасное приобретение; когда мы к тому-же видим, как это приобретение быстро проявляется в нашей жизни, то сбрасывание материальных оков радостно приветвуется. Когда же истинная праведность появляется в нашей жизни, то мы точно облекаемся в новое прелестное платье, сбросив и оставив позади себя старые лохмотья.

Любовность никогда не порождает войн и мировых раздоров. Своеволие, самовозвеличивание, высокомерие власти и личные честолюбивые замыслы побуждают к войне и разрушению. Кто искренно, честно и добросовестно старается иметь более возвышенные желания и, жить лучшей жизнью, быть может и вынужден иногда или временно проходить через пустыню смертного разума, но результатом этого всегда будет внутренний рост, если усилие сделано, чтобы получить благословение. Когда на нашем пути нас встречают огни преследования, то мы всегда бываем благословлены. Шлак исчезает и золото более благородных целей и желаний светится в очищенном ментальном металле. И тогда внучит в душе человека отголосок родного гимна:

"Яснее утра, прекраснее полудня
Брезжит нежный свет сознания:
Я с Тобой."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Arran Sail

THE vessel like a sea bird passed
Round burnished loch and little isle,
When June its glowing mantle cast
On Western Scotland for a while;
She seemed to take a magic course
By misty hills with ancient names
And shores with gipsy miles of gorse
Spreading like golden flames.

And oh! the Arran slopes were green
From point to point and bay to bay
With deep and shadow'd glens between
Beckoning as we turned away.
They laid their beauty like a charm
About our hearts to hold us there,
The breezy field, the sunlit farm,
And bracken-scented air.

The island waters sang a song,
A rippling, murmuring refrain,
Lingering as we moved along
On homeward-making tides again;
And when the shores lay far behind
Goat Fell still loomed against the sky
Like some old giant, grave and kind,
Bidding his friends good-by.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

With the Wilsons at Princeton

WE BOTH found the physical climate and the social atmosphere of Princeton congenial. At first we missed the mountains, and only gradually came to feel the charm of the unbroken sweep of the New Jersey farmland and the level skyline. The climate was relaxing and soothing after the tonic sternness of New England. It was like living in Strassburg after Berlin, or in Italy after Switzerland. I had a curious sense of freedom. All small college towns are more or less alike, and Princeton was then scarcely bigger than Williamstown, but I had far less sense of being incessantly watched and judged. Perhaps I had taken too seriously the responsibility of being an eldest son and the youngest member of the faculty. At any rate I became less self-conscious . . .

The Southern influence had been strong there until the Civil War, and though the college had never regained quite its former quota of Southern students, there were still enough of them to color the mood of undergraduates, and the community preserved many of the traditions of Southern hospitality. The college remained a small and compact social group. The influx of wealthy alumni as residents did not begin until about the time of the Sesquicentennial celebration of 1896, when the "College of New Jersey" changed its name to "Princeton University." In our first years there an "all-Princeton tea"—and there were many of them—meant sending out only one-hundred and eighty cards. Everyone seemed eager to be on friendly terms with everyone else, and as newcomers from Yankee-land we were amazed at the number of "first callers" we received. . . .

It is pleasant to remember now that our first dinner invitation came from the ever hospitable Woodrow Wilsons, and that they, with Wilson's classmate, Robert Bridges of Scribner's, and Professor George M. Harper, were the guests at the first dinner party that we gave. Our tiny dining-room, filled mainly with a huge Dutch oven and fireplace, could seat exactly six persons; but when we had the right six we thought it a charming room. . . . All that the Wilsons asked was good talk, and it was chiefly about books. Wilson was the only colleague I ever had who could be trusted instantly to cap any quotation from Burke. Mrs. Wilson, who became an intimate friend of my wife, told her with pride that they were spending each year more money on books than on clothes. But money counted for nothing socially in those days at Princeton, and we all lived very plainly. A professor's salary was only three thousand dollars, and we thought Wilson very lucky in getting a month's leave each winter for a course at Johns Hopkins, for which he was paid precisely five hundred dollars. Before long, however, he was getting much more than that for single magazine articles, and they could afford to build a house—for which Mrs. Wilson, who sketched and painted, made a clay model for the architect's guidance. We were all living in Arcadia then. —BLISS PERRY, in "And Gladly Teach." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Road to the Pool

I KNOW a road that leads from town,
A pale road in a Watteau gown
Of wild-rose sprays, that runs away
All fragrant-sandaled, slim and gray.

It slips along the laurel grove
And down the hill, intent to rove,
And crooks an arm of shadow cool
Around a willow-silvered pool.

I never travel very far
Beyond the pool where willows are:
There is a shy and native grace
That hovers all about the place.

And resting there I hardly know
Just where it was I meant to go,
Contented like the road that dozes
In panniered gown of briar roses.

—GRACE HAZARD CONKLING, in "Afternoons of April." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

This Was Friday Street

IT WAS June, and the youth of summer. The pink may-blossom still lingered, but the bluebell shadows had vanished from the woods. The way leading to Friday Street was grassy and long, a slim, winding path with the bracken growing close. There were so many trees that even the air seemed green. At the beginning of the lane a big country bus, like a good-natured bee, was blundering about, trying to turn round. When it gave up at last and buzzed away, all was quiet again.

There was something unutterably serene about the place. A butterfly might flutter down or the little spotted ladybird bid you welcome, but only the true country-lover could enter. Even the trees seemed to feel it, for they hung down their branches to hide the turn of the corner, lest you come too soon and unprepared to this little Arcady called Friday Street.

Two or three houses on an uphill path, a lake dark and lovely, reflecting the wooded hills, an evening sky fading into gray, and a most wonderful quiet—this was Friday Street. It was eight o'clock, with the lake looking clear and smooth and deep, dark like ebony. The air was so full of peace that it seemed silent, till the ear, learning once more to be nature's apprentice, became aware of the many evening sounds arising like choruses of praise.

Under the bridge, the lake slipped away in a crystal coil, with a musical rushing, to emerge on the other side as a prattling stream full of laughter. From the woods rang out the birds' song, not the newly-awakened joy of the morning, but an ecstasy of thanksgiving for the day's good. Down the steep path sounded the steps of the laborer, finished with his work, going toward home. In a cottage garden a spade clanked as it turned up the wet brown earth. From the lake came the soft "quack-quack" of a moor-hen as it swam across from the farther shore, leaving a tiny track of foam behind it, like a miniature liner. A fish went "plop!" as it splashed out of the water. A wind went sighing through the pines; for are they not the trees above all others that the wind loves? The warm airs of day withdrew themselves before the cool evening dews.

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Tennis Tide Is Turning Toward Eastern Meets

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—The tide of lawn tennis has turned, and from now until the middle of September, the numbers of world stars in the great eastern tournaments leading up to and including the national championships will constantly increase.

The first invasion, that of the Californians, is already here, with Bobby Riggs, Wayne Sabin, and the lesser lights now scattered among the early events, while the first of the returning European travelers, C. Gene Mako, is due the end of this week.

Most of the other Wimbledon entrants, including Wilmer L. Allison, the national champion; John W. Van Ryn and his wife, Carolin Babcock, Dorothy Andrus, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, left yesterday, and will be here the middle of next week, with the new Wimbledon woman champion, Helen Hull Jacobs, leaving a week later. But J. Donald Budge and Bryan M. Grant Jr. will wait another week also, as they are scheduled for a three-day match against the British Davis Cup team, in their preparation for the challenge round, at Eastbourne, beginning today, and will leave in the Queen Mary, next Wednesday, arriving here early the following Monday, just in time for Seabright.

Longwood Next Week

No word has been received so far as to the feminine section of the Californians, outside of Miss Babcock and Miss Jacobs, but it is likely that several more of that group will be with us soon after the beginning of the coming week, if not already on their way for the Longwood Bowl tourneys next week.

Outside of the German group, which will arrive early in August, no official word has been received by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association so far as to other foreign representatives, but European reports indicate that Frederick Perry will try once more for the singles championship, and that possibly another English star may accompany him for the doubles.

As usual, the intentions of Helen Wills Moody are being kept a dark secret from the officials, and they will be among the last to know whether the queen of the courts will descend upon us, and if so, when to expect her. She will undoubtedly be welcomed with open arms, and will add much interest to the coming tournaments.

Of the American contingent, Frank Shields, Sidney Wood, and Clifford Sutter are probable arrivals in the near future, as the motion-picture player announced last year that he intended to arrange his vacation to coincide with the events of the lawn tennis season, and the failure of the Davis Cup team to get past the Australians will bring him here soon. Wood is holding off from play, but his racket will soon be busy, and Sutter, now domiciled at Detroit, is also likely to use his vacation to take part against the stars.

Schedule Well Arranged

The order of the leading tournaments has been well worked out by the schedule committee, so that no clashes of major importance are likely to develop. Beginning with the Longwood Bowl and the women's invitation at Chestnut Hill, Mass., next week, Seabright, the twin invitations at Southampton and Maidstone will follow, and the Eastern Grass court championship at Rye will follow. Then the whole contingent will move into New England, the men to Newport and the woman to Manchester, with the following week bringing them all once more to Longwood, for the various doubles championships, incuding the renewal of the national interscholastic doubles championship. A few days of rest will follow, and then Forest Hills will call them all on Sept. 3, to the various national singles championships, once more combined after their great success last year, with the interscholastic singles an addition.

Doubleheader Dates For National League

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Harvey Traband, secretary of the National League, today announced the following baseball doubleheader schedule:

At Boston: July 29, Pittsburgh; Aug. 2, Chicago; Aug. 23, New York.
At Brooklyn: July 26, Pittsburgh; July 29, St. Louis; Aug. 2, Cincinnati; Sept. 11, St. Louis.
At New York: July 26, Cincinnati.
At Philadelphia: July 26, Chicago; July 29-30, Cincinnati; Aug. 2, St. Louis.
At Pittsburgh: Aug. 18, Chicago; Sept. 2, Philadelphia.
At Cincinnati: July 19, New York; Aug. 16, Chicago.
At Chicago: July 19, Philadelphia; Aug. 9, Pittsburgh; Aug. 30, New York.
At St. Louis: July 19, Boston; Aug. 9, Cincinnati; Aug. 25, Boston.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	50	29	.633
St. Louis	50	31	.617
Pittsburgh	44	37	.543
Cincinnati	41	38	.519
New York	41	41	.500
Boston	39	43	.476
Philadelphia	31	49	.388
Brooklyn	27	55	.327

Results July 15

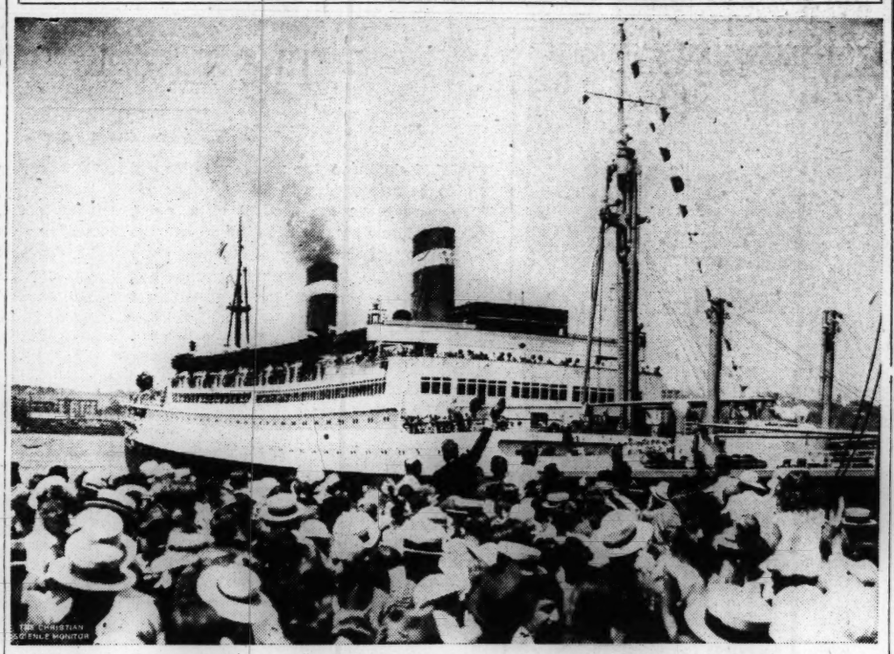
Chicago 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
New York 14, Pittsburgh 4.

Amusements

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
"MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"
A return engagement.
"THE PLOW THAT BROKE THE PLAINS"

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Mohawk Drama Festival
UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY
Outdoor Theatre — Indoors if Rain
Starting next week
TUESDAY, JULY 21 to 25
"MACBETH"

Off to Berlin and the Olympic Games



Wide World

The S. S. Manhattan Leaving Her Dock, With United States Athletes to the Number of 334 Aboard

Doubles Matches Chief Attraction In Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Eight first-round and eleven second-round doubles matches were completed in the ninth annual eastern men's clay court tennis championship at the Jackson Heights club yesterday. Five matches were played to round out the third round of the singles competition.

Wayne Sabin, University of California, and Don McNeill, Kenyon College Ohio, shared the spotlight.

Sabin and Robert Riggs, national clay court doubles champions, seeded first, downed Sidney Adelstein and Manfred Goldman, New York, 6—3, 11—9, after drawing a first-round bye. Sabin went on the courts later in the afternoon to topple Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 7—5, 6—3 in the singles.

McNeill won his singles match first in a long battle with Edward De Gray, Brooklyn, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. He was joined then by his schoolmate, Morey Lewis and they tripped Harold Folks and John Braubach, Austin, Texas, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Florida, and Fernandez Morrell, Cuba, teammates at Georgia Tech, turned back Robert Gross, New York and Val Brennan, Maplewood, N. J., 6—3, 6—2. The doubles match was too much for Boulware who had been doing splendidly in the singles. He came a cropper in Simon Miller, the Bronx, N. Y. Miller, who has been surprising in the tournament thus far, has a queer way of playing. He seems to push rather than hit his shots. Miller, nevertheless, was effective and had Boulware netting simple shots. The Bronx player won 9—11, 6—3, 6—3.

Paul Guibord, Melrose, Mass., and Gardnar Mulloy, University of Miami, Florida, seeded fourth, were extended to win 6—3, 2—6, 7—5 from George L. Seewagen, Jackson Heights and Ray Schneck, Flushing, L. I.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., seeded second in the singles and Frank Bowden, New York, seeded fourth, received second ranking in the doubles, but did not draw a bye in the first round. They turned back Richard Todd and Arthur Montell, Jackson Heights, 6—2, 6—0.

John Law, Stanford University, who produced the first upset of the singles tournament when he defeated Gene Smith, University of California, seeded ninth, found his victim a good doubles partner. Between them they defeated Robert Place, Jackson Heights, and Allan Swayze, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—2. Each team had drawn first round byes.

Mrs. Moody Better Than Last Year, Says Kinsey

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, still silent on her national championship plans, is playing better tennis now than when she defeated Helen Jacobs to win the all-English title last year, her practice partner, Howard Kinsey said yesterday.

"She has more speed, a harder serve and more confidence," said Kinsey who has played once or more a week with the San Francisco matron. "Mrs. Moody is quicker on her feet. 'Drop shots' do not bother her as much. Once she was weak in this department. Now she anticipates the shots more. I believe she will regain the national title easily if she decides to compete next month."

During a recent eastern trip Mrs. Moody indicated she would return for the American championships at Forest Hills, N. Y. Since returning home, however, she has been noncommittal, although practicing strenuously meanwhile.

Kinsey is one of those who believe she will be back on the firing line shooting for her eighth national crown. Only last week he helped her draw up a tournament schedule, starting at East Hampton, N. Y., Aug. 3, in case she decides on the trip.

Germany Names 477 Athletes

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—The German Olympic Committee has announced a team of 477 for the XIth Olympiad here Aug. 1-16, inclusive. Fraulein Helene Mayer, famous fencer, is the sole non-Arsan in the group. The final nominations revealed that Hans Sievert would compete in the shotput, but would not seek the decathlon title, in which he had been figured as a strong contender. Bernhard Stoeck was named for the decathlon.

Canadian Leads in Shoot

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 16 (By Canadian Press)—Canada's bid for the King's Prize—most highly valued award of the National Rifle Association's empire meeting—began yesterday in promising fashion as D. S. Fraser, of the Governor General's footguard, of Ottawa, won the bronze medal for the highest score in the first stage. Fraser scored 103, only two under perfect figures, over distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Joe McCarthy signed contract for two more years as Yankees' manager; Cardinals defeated Braves, 2-1, for twelfth straight win.

Three Years Ago—Senators blanked Browns and moved into a tie for first place with Yankees.

Five Years Ago—Helene Madison won 100-meter and mile National A. A. U. swimming titles; also set world's record of 23m. 17 1-5s. for 1500 meters.

Matt Zadalis Wins Gold Medal

OMAHA, Neb., July 16 (AP)—Matt Zadalis, 26-year-old Lithuanian who operates a power lawnmower for the city of Omaha, worked over the Happy Hollow Club course yesterday with his golf clubs to score a second dazzling 69 and new medalist honors for the thirty-seventh western title tournament with a 36-hole total of 128 strokes.

Rugged Matt, whose golf is played over Omaha's public courses except on tournament occasions, had his 69 put together by sub-par rounds of 35 and 34 early in the day. He had to wait around for hours, however, to see what young Billy Cordingley of Des Moines, Iowa, who set the first-day standard with a great 68, could do, before collecting the trophy.

Cordingley, last away from the tee today, had a great chance to make it a deadlock, but lost control of his putter on three holes and had to settle for a 72 and a tie with Grable Duvall of Kansas City, for third place at 140.

Runnerup honors went to Don Edwards of San Jose, Calif., who also checked in with a 69 Tuesday, needed to sink a seven-foot putt on the final hole to tie the Omaha shotmaker, but missed by an inch and took a 34, 36-70. Edwards also blew a four-footer on the twelfth.

One stroke back of Duvall and Cordingley and their 140's came Fred Haas Jr. of New Orleans, who added 37, 34-71 to his 70 of yesterday. Jack Munger of Dallas, who conquered Haas in the final of the southern tournament, and Denmar Miller of Des Moines, followed with 142's.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig, Yanks..	82	316	101	119	.377
Radcliff, W. Sox	66	279	54	105	.376
Gehringer, Tgrs	82	336	91	122	.363
P. Waner, Pirtes	75	299	55	108	.361
Medwick, Cards	81	334	55	120	.359
Jordan, Bees ..	84	339	56	116	.342

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	28	.659
Detroit	45	37	.549
Cleveland	45	38	.542
Washington	44	38	.537
Boston	45	39	.536
Chicago	40	40	.500
Philadelphia	28	51	.354
St. Louis	24	54	.308

Results July 15

Boston 11, St. Louis 3.
Boston 9, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 5, New York 1.
New York 7, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 6, Washington 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	61	48	.560
Oakland	58	48	.547
Missions	58	52	.527
Portland	53	50	.515
Los Angeles	55	55	.500
San Diego	54	56	.491
San Francisco	52	57	.477
Sacramento	41	66	.383

Results July 15

Portland 5, Missions 4.
Portland 9, Missions 7.
Seattle 2, San Diego 1.
Oakland 6, San Francisco 3.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	57	30	.655
Buffalo	57	36	.613
Newark	54	35	.607
Baltimore	49	43	.533
Montreal	44	46	.489
Toronto	41	52	.441
Albany	32	56	.364
Syracuse	26	62	.295

Results July 15

Toronto 6, Albany 3.
Toronto 14, Albany 5.
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 3.
Newark 2, Rochester 0.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 5.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	56	38	.596
Milwaukee	52	38	.578
Columbus	49	44	.527
Kansas City	49	44	.527
Minneapolis	48	45	.516
Indianapolis	42	50	.457
Toledo	39	55	.415
Louisville	36	57	.387

Results July 15

Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 9, Louisville 8.
St. Paul 8, Toledo 4.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Goose Goslin, Tigers, and Pat Malone, Yanks — Former's homer with two on clinched win in doubleheader opener, while Malone's relief pitching saved nightcap.

Ken O'Dea, Cubs—Hit homer in 3-0 win over Bees.

Johnny Marcum and Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox—Allowed total of 11 hits in taking doubleheader from Browns.

Bill Brubaker, Pirates, and Bill Terry, Giants—Former drove in two runs in doubleheader opener victory, while Terry's double, triple and single sent three runs across in nightcap.

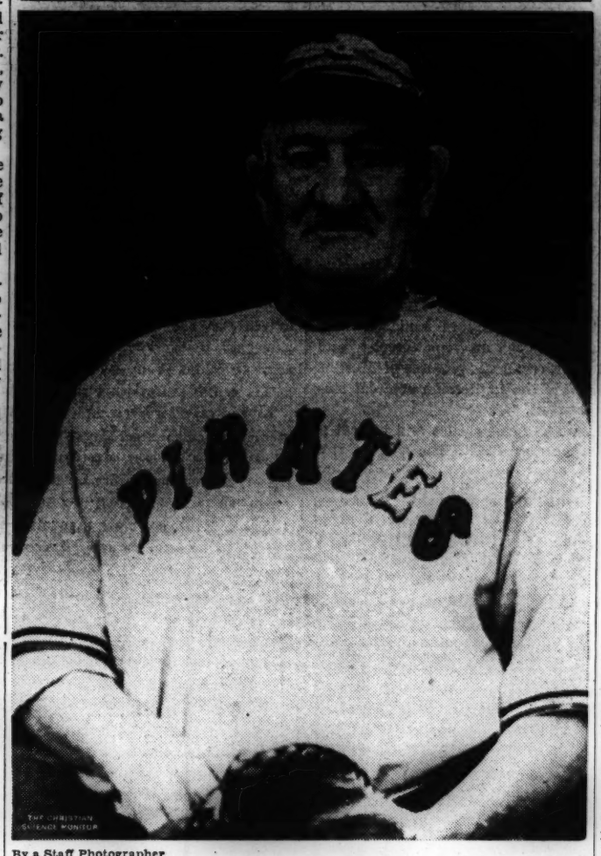
Johnny Moore, Phillies—His triple and single scored three runs in 5-4 win over Cardinals.

Vernon Kennedy, White Sox—Limited Senators to eight hits.

Earl Averill and Hal Trosky, Indians—Each had three hits to lead way in 6-4 win over Athletics.

Billy Myers, Reds—His two singles drove in two runs in 5-3 win over Dodgers.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



By a Staff Photographer

John Honus Wagner

Played Four Positions In Long Major-League Career

Still a member, although not playing in any games, of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, John Honus Wagner, is one of the holders of a gold life-time baseball pass. For 21 years he was an active player in the National League, the first three with Louisville and the rest of the time with Pittsburgh, which took over the Louisville franchise and team in 1900.

Wagner first broke into the majors in 1897 and he has remained with Louisville and Pittsburgh during his entire career. He played first base, third base and the outfield during his stay in Louisville and started with Pittsburgh in the outfield, but was soon shifted to shortstop and it was in that position that he made his greatest showing. He is generally regarded as one of the greatest players of all time.

In 17 of his 21 years he batted for .300 or better, and he left a lifetime average of .329. He made 3430 basehits and scored 1791 runs. He had a fielding average of .941 for the 17 years he played at short and that was a fine average considering the large amount of ground he covered. He engaged in two World Series. He failed to show up at his best in the first one but was his old self in the second in 1909. His lifetime averages follow:

League Record

Year	Club	G	AB	R	H	SB	Ave
1897	Louisville Nationals	61	238	88	83	22	.334
1898	Louisville Nationals	148	591	80	180	25	.305
1899	Louisville Nationals	144	548	102	197	36	.359
1900	Pittsburgh Nationals	134	528	107	201	36	.380
1901	Pittsburgh Nationals	141	556	100	196	48	.352
1902	Pittsburgh Nationals	137	538	105	177	43	.329
1903	Pittsburgh Nationals	129	512	97	182	46	.355
1904	Pittsburgh Nationals	132	490	97	171	53	.340
1905	Pittsburgh Nationals	147	548	114	199	57	.363
1906	Pittsburgh Nationals	140	516	103	175	53	.339
1907	Pittsburgh Nationals	142	515	98	180	61	.350
1908	Pittsburgh Nationals	151	568	100	201	53	.354
1909	Pittsburgh Nationals	137	495	92	168	35	.339
1910	Pittsburgh Nationals	150	556	90	178	24	.320
1911	Pittsburgh Nationals	130	473	87	158	20	.334
1912	Pittsburgh Nationals	145	558	91	181	26	.324
1913	Pittsburgh Nationals	114	413	51	124	21	.300
1914	Pittsburgh Nationals	150	552	60	139	23	.252
1915	Pittsburgh Nationals	156	565	69	155	22	.274
1916	Pittsburgh Nationals	123	432	45	124	11	.287
1917	Pittsburgh Nationals	74	230	15	61	5	265
Totals		2785	10423	1791	3430	720	.329

World Series Record

Year	Club	G	AB	R	H	SB	PC
1903	Pittsburgh Nationals	8	28	2	6	3	.214
1909	Pittsburgh Nationals	7	24	4	8	6	.333
World Series Totals		15	52	6	14	9	.269

Athletes Start Training On The High Seas

ABOARD S. S. MANHATTAN, EN ROUTE TO BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—The Manhattan was turned into a compact gymnasium and sports field today as America's Olympic team, on its way to Germany, settled down to a daily training routine.

Under the watchful eye of the 50 coaches, managers and officials, most of the 334 men and women athletes donned their training togs—glad of the opportunity to stretch their legs.

The ship's broad decks and a midget swimming pool provided other places for loosening up muscles.

For the most part the men track and field athletes took it easy under orders of Head Coach Lawson Robertson of Pennsylvania. His order applied especially to Gene Venzke and Glen Hardin.

The women, headed by the Fulton, Mo., all-around star, Helen Stephens, planned their first good workout since qualifying a week ago. Between the tryouts and sailing time yesterday, most of the girls kept in condition running down enough money to assure them of a trip to Berlin, but it wasn't the kind of exercise deemed necessary to make them run faster or jump higher.

Robertson's chief concern was the condition of Robert Smallwood, national 400-meter champion who came down with an illness almost before the boat had left its dock. Robertson made plans to shift his team if Smallwood's condition should take a turn for the worse before Friday—the deadline for a change in the entries. He planned to place Al Fitch of Southern California, who finished fourth in the tryouts, in the 400-meter event.

The hammer throwers and wrestlers lost no time getting into action. They were on the sun deck soon after the ship lifted anchor. The grapplers are scheduled for a two-hour workout daily.

British Netmen Tune For Challenge Round

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 16 (AP)—Great Britain's Davis Cup team will tune up for the forthcoming challenge round in a three-day informal team tennis competition against an American squad starting today.

Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta, will make up the American team with Hal Surface of Kansas City in reserve.

Yankees Hold Lead Against Tiger Assault

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All this talk about the New York Yankees being in a slump means nothing at all, when one glances at the official records. According to statistics, it would take the Detroit Tigers or any other American League club much longer than 2½ months to catch the leaders, if they can maintain their present pace.

Despite the fact that in recent games the Yankees have failed to show the batting power that put them ahead during the first half of the season, they htve protected their lead against the assault of the Tigers.

The Tigers, strengthened yesterday by the return of Manager Mickey Cochrane to their ranks, have won 13 of their last 18 starts, to land in second place. Yet the Yanks, who they say are slipping, have captured 12 out of the same 18 contests.

Must Gain Faster

On July 1, the Yankees led the league by 10½ games. One week ago it was nine games. Today it is still nine contests. If the Tigers can gain only a game and a half every two weeks, it would take them until the middle of October to overtake the leaders. Of course, the 1936 campaign ends long before that.

Since July 1, when the Yankee slump is supposed to have started the club has played .500 baseball—winning six and losing six. If the Yanks can continue this pace while in a slump, they should have little difficulty holding off the Tigers when their batting eyes return.

Yesterday the Yankees and Tigers opened a "crucial" series in New York. This series, the experts said, would test the real strength of the home club. When Detroit took the opener, 5 to 1, behind Schoolboy Rowe, it looked bad for the Yanks. But at the conclusion of the second game, which Joe McCarthy's team won by 7 to 4, the New York lead was still nine full engagements.

It seems improbable that Cochrane's return can improve the Tigers' drive. Mickey will do very little catching through the remainder of the race. Then, too, the club has been playing winning ball under the leadership of Coach Del Baker, and even a great pilot like Cochrane can hardly expect to improve upon this record.

Indians Move Up

One change in the American League standing yesterday saw the Cleveland Indians climb back into third place by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 4. Mel Harder beat Dusty Rhodes in a mound duel. The Washington Senators, beaten by the Chicago White Sox, 6 to 4, dropped to fourth place.

The Boston Red Sox left their batting slump behind yesterday and pounded St. Louis Brown pitching for 29 hits in a doubleheader, winning by 11 to 3 and 9 to 1. Johnny Marcum and Fred Ostermueller were the winning pitchers. Jimmy Foxx hit his twenty-fourth homer in the second game, tying Lou Gehrig of the Yanks for the major league leadership.

In the National League, the Chicago Cubs increased their lead over the St. Louis Cardinals to a full game. The Cubs triumphed over the Boston Bees, 2 to 0, while the Cards were losing to the Phillies, 5 to 4. The Bees not only lost the ball game, but also the services of Buck Jordan, their leading hitter baseman, for an indefinite period.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and New York Giants divided honors in a doubleheader at Forbes Field. The Bucs took the first game in 10 innings, 5 to 4, and the Giants won the second, 14 to 4. At Cincinnati, the Reds beat the Brooklyn Dodgers in a night game, 5 to 3.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy for Commodore

BAYVILLE, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Fourteen-year-old Oliver Tweedy raised the bunting of the Bayville Yacht Club yesterday on his home-made sloop, "Pick Up," reconditioned for $62 from a capsized wreck, and was saluted as the youngest yacht club commodore in the United States.

Oliver, who has been sailing only three years was elected commodore in recognition of his service in creating a new interest in sailing among the members.

Last year Oliver won four races with his beloved "Pick Up," and this year captured six in a row from yachtsmen many years his senior, sailing much larger and more expensive boats.

Two summers ago Oliver discovered the rotting hull of a boat on the beach off Bayville. He hunted up the two previous owners and bought it for $22.

Tweedy worked on that boat himself, scraping, painting, and building and stepping a new mast. He changed the sail design, enlarged the sail area.

The first season Oliver, with his sister, Cleo, as crew, won the mixed handicap race from a field of 20 boats with his 16-foot craft and took three out of four others.

Oliver will be formally inducted into his office at a banquet Friday night. The retiring commodore, Zeb Wilson, who is nearly 70, will present him with a scroll designating him to his new office.

Racing Yachts Gather For New York Y. C. Series

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Sleek racing yachts began gathering here today for the New York Yacht Club races which will begin Saturday and continue through July 25.

In Brenton's Cove was Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, victorious in two of the recent Eastern Yacht Club races, and Chandler Hovey's Weetamoe.

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, three times a winner in the recent sailing contest, was expected here today.

The New York Yacht Club races will be sailed off Brenton's Reef. Commodore William A. W. Stewart and other flag officers of the club have announced they will attend the eight races.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

On Their Way to the Olympics

WITH the sailing of the S. S. Manhattan for Berlin at noon yesterday, most of the American athletes who are to compete in the Olympic Games next month started on their ocean voyage. Last-minute contributions made it possible for a full team of 334 to make the trip, so that Uncle Sam will be represented by the strongest and largest squad ever to be sent to these games. The athletes have left their home shores with most promising prospects, and it is going to take the highest type of competition on the part of the representatives of other countries to keep them from taking a good share of the various events. The men's and women's track and swimming events have, with the exception of the men's swimming, which went to Japan last time, found the wearers of the Stars and Stripes supreme, and the 1936 representatives are out to keep the record clean.

G. T. Kirby

A Fine Lot of Athletes

There is every reason for the United States being pleased over the men and women who are to represent it in the games. Not only are they qualified to meet the best of the athletes of other countries in the events which they are scheduled to take part in, but they are splendid examples of the American youth of today. Many of them have been or are members of colleges and universities, and there is no question but what the impression which they will leave in Germany will be one of great credit to their country. And, as many of them will tour other parts of Europe after the Olympic Games are over, their influence will be felt as well in other parts of the world. There is no field of endeavor which offers greater chances for improving friendship among the peoples of the world than athletic competition, and I feel sure that the Americans on the S. S. Manhattan will do much in this way this summer at a time when such friendship is greatly needed.

Officials Have Done Fine Job

And it seems as if now were a fitting time to acknowledge the fine work which has been done by those who have been striving to make the trip a success. Faced with a condition which no other American Olympic Committee has ever been called upon to meet, the members went to work with a will and have succeeded not only in sending a complete team to Berlin, but in making it the biggest squad ever to go to these games. This has taken a tremendous amount of work on their part, and such men as Avery Brundage, Frederick W. Rubien, William J. Bingham, Gustavus T. Kirby and the others who have been laboring unceasingly to bring the undertaking to success are deserving of great praise. They have been subject to much criticism, and no doubt they may have made a mistake or two; but they have given freely of their time and energy, and their efforts fully merit the success which has attended them.

Cardinals Take Earnshaw

ST. LOUIS, July 16 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals management yesterday announced the acquisition of the veteran pitcher, George Earnshaw, from the Brooklyn Dodgers. Earnshaw will report today. To Brooklyn went Eddie Morgan, rookie outfielder now with Columbus of the American Association, after a trial with St. Louis early in the season. Morgan will report to Brooklyn at the end of the 1936 season. All other league clubs waived on the one-time ace of the Athletics. Cash also was involved, said the Cardinal officials, but would not disclose whether St. Louis or Brooklyn was to pay it. The Cardinals have not decided who will be released to keep the club within the 23-player limit.

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Business and Industry

Beneficial Influence of Reciprocal Pacts Grows, Says Council

Commerce and Finance

Buyer Attendance In New York City Tops All Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Indications of improving conditions in retail business in the United States were seen today in an increase in the number of out-of-town buyers attending fall merchandise exhibits here this week.

These representatives of retailers throughout the country say that by all gauges of public inclination, more and better quality merchandise will pass over store counters this fall and winter.

"Buyer attendance is breaking all records in the 15-year history of the show," said Mrs. G. R. Wigfall of National Exhibitors, which is conducting the current curtain and drapery show.

"They are ordering more than at any time since before the depression."

Aside from the increased orders now being booked, wholesalers declare, is the even more important fact that emphasis is centering on higher grade lines. The buyers, who with their friends and relatives are swamping trade hotels, insist that demand for colors and quality is reviving rapidly.

Wholesalers of higher priced women's dresses and other outer apparel, whose fall exhibits closed yesterday, said they had displayed to about 35 per cent more buyers than were present last year. Orders booked, they said, were much heavier.

The rug and floor covering show which closed last week met a similar response, the sponsors reported.

The corset show, now in progress, is bettering last year's volume by a wide margin, particularly in better grade foundations, exhibitors declared.

Those in charge of the curtain and drapery exposition estimated 1500 buyers will have visited its displays by the end of the week. One wholesaler whose lines were on display said he had done $25,000 worth of business in the first two days.

Another, displaying curtains priced at $10 a pair, beamed with delight when he said:

"Sales are very gratifying."

Buyers from 46 states and several foreign countries have visited this show.

Consolidated Edison Plans to Absorb Two Large Subsidiaries

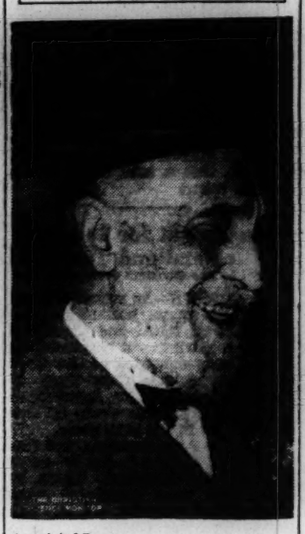
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public Service Commission was petitioned yesterday by the Consolidated Edison Company for the permission to merge the New York Edison Company and the Bronx Gas & Electric Company into the parent company. This merger would bring the assets of the combined companies to $1,076,852,302, a tentative balance sheet filed with the petition showed.

No new issues of stock or securities would be required by the mergers, the petition states, and one condition is that no new financial issue would be required by the commission. Other conditions are that no changes in book or ledger value of any asset or liability be required and that the approval shall not be deemed to be a determination of the value of any property for rate-making purposes.

The mergers would be "desirable and in the interests of consumers and the public" and the ultimate objective is complete simplification of the corporate structure to conform operating reality, both petitions state.

O K's Credit Curb



Associated Press
Montagu Norman
Governor of the Bank of England

Montagu Norman Backs Credit Curb By Federal Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new Federal Reserve regulation to ward off possible dangerous credit expansion in the United States was declared by Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, to be "a very good thing, but, of course, very experimental." Mr. Norman arrived here on the liner Bremen yesterday.

Mr. Norman said that he had known for some time that such a move was contemplated but that he knew little of the details of the plan.

Asked if there was any movement abroad toward currency stabilization, he replied: "I haven't any idea," and when asked if he anticipated that some of the gold that flowed to the United States in the last year would return to Europe on an ebb tide, he replied: "I hope not. You can keep it. We had all the trouble digging it out of the ground, but you can keep it. We don't want it. You are too rich over here, but you can keep your gold."

He said he did not expect that he would have any talks with American financial leaders or government officials on the question of stabilization, adding that "they never talk to me about important things."

The building program in England continues, and heavy industries have improved, although not as much as in the United States, he said.

A question about the money being spent in England on armaments and military improvements brought from Mr. Norman the statement that English arms building was below normal.

Westinghouse Head Sees Possibility Of Equipment Dearth

NEW YORK, (AP)—Pointing to the current all-time record output of electric power production, F. A. Merrick, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, commented on the possibility that a scramble for additional equipment might tax the facilities of makers.

With his own company benefiting from a substantial gain in demand for power equipment in the first half of the year, Mr. Merrick saw the trend moving toward expansion of investment in capital goods, long deferred during the depression.

Commenting on the broadening demand for heavy equipment as the company made public its second quarter earnings statement, showing the largest profits for the period since 1929, he explained that central power generating equipment required time to make and said a sudden increase in orders might put manufacturers behind.

Talk of a generating shortage, however, was declared without foundation by some power company executives.

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Japanese Trade Boom No Aid To Working Classes

NEW YORK—The trade boom in Japan has been fostered at the expense of that country's agricultural population and has brought no permanent reward to the industrial working classes, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Pointing out that it is this fact, rather than the threat to foreign competitors, which is one of the real menaces of the Japanese trade gain, William L. Holland, research secretary, Institute of Pacific Relations, asserts that "the general indices of wage rates and earnings in Japan are still below the 1929 level and employment has only just reached that level after six years.

"The purchasing power and real earnings of Japanese workers have diminished 7 per cent since 1932, thus wiping out the advance gained in real wages during 1931 and 1932," it is held. "The evidence shows, however, that even during the depression the Japanese industrial worker fared relatively better than many groups of American industrial employees.

"The immediate outlook for the American or European exporter is not comforting. Without a very great expansion of world trade or a radical reversal in Japanese internal policy in favor of higher taxes and wages—neither of which seems likely—there is a grave risk that the position of Japan's working classes will deteriorate still further. Such a development, though calamitous for Japan and possibly for world peace, would not necessarily aggravate the present competition from Japanese exports. Such competition is probably destined to continue inevitably with the technical progress of Japanese factories. For the same reason, a reversal of present wage trends, in the direction of raising Japanese workers' purchasing power, would not necessarily mean a prompt slackening of Japanese competition abroad."

Excess Reserves May Be Less Ample Than at First Appears

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the $1,950,000,000 of excess reserves which the Federal Reserve Board expects to remain when its new rule goes into effect on Aug. 15 is felt to be a fairly safe margin, it is not considered to be as ample as appears on the surface, on account of the rapid gyrations in excess reserves which have become the rule since last December. At that time excess reserves reached the then all-time peak of $3,000,000,000, having risen approximately $1,000,000,000 during 1935 on account of heavy gold imports.

Recent banking legislation accidentally set up a situation in which excess reserves were liable to a sharp drop on Treasury financing dates. The banks formerly subscribed to Treasury offerings by opening "war-account" deposits. Under the present law however, these deposits are liable both for reserve requirements and for deposit insurance fees. To avoid these the banks began the policy last December of paying their subscriptions out of their reserve balances. The immediate transfer of these to the Treasury resulted in a sharp drop in excess reserves, which was only gradually made up as the Treasury spent its reserve balances and the funds filtered back to the banks.

Federal Financing Factor

In December the drop was slightly over $500,000,000, but a much sharper drop occurred in March, and in June excess reserves shrunk $910,000,000 in one week, from $2,950,000,000 to $2,040,000,000. Obviously, so Wall Street reasons, a bite this large taken out of substantially smaller excess reserves at some future financing date, say next December 15, might bring them down to the point where some banks would be definitely forced "into the reserve," i. e., into re-discounting.

Many New York bankers would have preferred to see the excess reserve problem handled by a direct reduction in the price of gold from the present $35.00 level. The increase in the price of gold effected by the gold exchange act of January 31, 1934, is considered the primary cause of the tremendous inflow of gold in the last two years which has in turn caused the growth in excess reserves. However, as Dr. Burgess of the New York Federal Reserve Bank pointed out at Charlottesville during the round table discussion of business and finance, cutting back the gold exchange value of the dollar, however desirable, is not psychologically or politically feasible.

As the law now stands the President is entitled to increase but not decrease the price of gold, despite the fact that the dollar is obviously under-valued on the exchanges. And if the law were changed, the stabilization fund, though so far apparently only a bookkeeping entry, might be impaired.

Skeptics point to the use of the phrase "sterilization of the gold imports" used in connection with last night's announcement, as strongly reminiscent of the charges made 10 and 15 years ago by Europeans that our reserve authorities were sterilizing the heavy gold imports which flowed here after the war. This accumulation of imported gold in the nineteen twenties with a consequently high "reserve ratio" was taken to indicate that the reserve authorities were preventing the banking system from making use of the added gold. This criticism was not heard after 1929.

Offsets Pre-War Decreases

Although the new reserve requirements seem high, it is pointed out that the increase tends to offset decreases put in effect in 1914 with the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System and in 1917 in connection with war financing. Conservative critics at that time and for many years thereafter asserted that the considerable reduction from the reserve requirements of the old national banking act would make possible a dangerous expansion of bank credit.

One slightly acid comment made this morning in a local financial journal is that the board's action removes one more landmark from the financial scene. Reserve requirements were once as fixed and permanent as fundamental banking law could make them. Now they have joined the gold content of the dollar in casting loose from their moorings and becoming dependent upon the judgment of administrators.

The World's Business

America's Dust Bowl—Man's Improvidence—Conservation: Word of 20th Century

By H. B. E.

THE Resettlement Administration has sponsored a movie called "The Plow That Broke the Plains." I saw it yesterday. If anyone is in doubt as to the necessity of remedial action on those plains, better known nowadays as America's dust bowl, I suggest that he should see it, too. The depredation of the plow has been so grievous that the fear of a great Sahara overtaking mid-America does not seem to be exaggerated.

The dust bowl cuts a wide treeless swathe from the Dakotas to the Texas panhandle. All told the area involved is 625,000 square miles, or seven times the size of Great Britain. The Buffalo Bills of three quarters of a century ago first eliminated the Indian tribes and the buffalo herds. Then the ranchers in two separate waves overran the region. They came from Texas way, debouching on to the southern plateaus with their cattle. They spilled over from eastern Kansas into the High and the Great Plains west and northwest. It was an immensely profitable business, this ranching.

The dustbowl is a country of extremes of climate. It lies in what has been called the temperate zone, a zone that ought to be called the inclement zone. For to Montana the winds import arctic conditions so severe that the people have to endure a lower temperature than the North Pole. In addition, the vast interior of the continent has its own special way of cooling off. In the summer the same winds bake the plains with the scorching heat of the tropics. Perhaps no other region has witnessed such extremes. This last six months, for instance, there has been a variation of no less than 175 degrees. In Minnesota, where snow was so deep that the trains could not push through, the mercury fell to 55 below zero last January. In adjoining North Dakota last week a high of 120 in the shade was registered.

The desert dry grasslands, however, were lush, and provided good grazing country. Too good; for herds of cattle were raised in such number that they overgrazed the plains. The result was to loosen the soil which had been kept more or less in place by the buffalo grass. So that, when the high winds blew, the soil was carried away in tons. When the occasional rains fell, too, there was an enormous runoff of soil as well as water.

In the '90's the farmer followed the stockman. It is one of the most fascinating sights in the world to see the plow in its full imperialistic career. It may be observed in China's Northwest. For many years past, the Chinese with his plow has been pushing back the nomad Mongol with his herds. Just as the plow is conquering the Asian steppe, so it conquered the mid-American prairie. But, where the herds simply overgrazed, the plow pulled up the grass entirely, and pulverized the underlying earth. The dust, in consequence, became "snust"; the winds whirled up great clouds of soil, and deposited them in distant waterways, where they were carried out to sea, lost to America forever.

The war had more to do with this Pyrrhic victory of the plow than any other event. Wheat was to win the war. The dust bowl became the breadbasket of the battling allied and associated powers. Who paid? used to be a common question. Part of the payment has been rendered by these mute and impoverished plains. Not only did they pay the penalty in loss of soil; they overweighted the world market when the war was over. Mr. Hoover's ill-fated plan to buck [illegible] originated in the dust bowl. So did the equally ill-starred Roosevelt notion of crop control.

The improvidence of man, however, is not solely responsible for the conditions from which mid-America is now suffering. Drought was known in this semi-arid belt when the Indians and the buffalo roamed the plains. The foresters tell us of those cycles by tree rings. The written history of pioneer America is marked by intermittent droughts. For instance, not a shower fell in Kansas from June 19, 1859, to November, 1860. By 1896 a drought farther west had continued for four consecutive seasons. The dry spell this time has lasted off and on since 1929. According to a Chicago authority, it is due to the precipitation over the Atlantic Ocean of "the Gulf stream of the air," which usually brings its moisture-laden clouds over mid-America. Imprudent man has simply intensified the niggardliness of nature.

Niggardly? did I say. This soil is among the richest in the world. It was not too extravagant a boast of the land agents after the war to assert that one good crop would buy a plot outright. The evidence has been collected by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, in his book, "The Pioneer Fringe."

> "So long as wheat could be sold at $1.50 a bushel, a man might pay for his land with three good crops. He was then ready to add a second farm."

Nature was all right. It sent the rain at long intervals, certainly; but one such rainfall, coupled with the natural excellence of the soil, was an insurance of a bountiful harvest. It is true that the precipitation over the plains has been dropping off for a generation. But the major trouble seems to be that man has not conserved the rainfall or allowed grass or trees to conserve it either.

I have often thought that study between droughts and the soft-money campaigns in America would be interesting. William Jennings Bryan came from the edge of the dust bowl, Nebraska. He crusaded for more money when the West was suffering from lack of rain and loss of soil. William Lemke hails from the heart of the dust bowl, North Dakota.

Now even the settlers are leaving these once-fat acres forever. All last year 30,000 a month trekked away from the great plains. The migration today is even greater. Alas! there are no more virgin acres to plow in the farther and deeper West. And California would like to borrow the immigration bars of Ellis Island for domestic use. The fear is, consequently, that many of the uprooted farmers will turn nomad.

The problem is definitely one for the Federal Government to tackle. But its solution depends more upon recasting the economy of the great plains, it seems to me, than upon resettlement. Resettlement raises far more problems than it solves. But the recasting of the economy of the depleted area would be an elementary protection of the country's heritage before the heritage turns into America's derelict area. The word for the twentieth century is conservation.

'Unusual Virility' In New Steel Business, Declares Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—New business in steel shows "unusual virility" for midsummer in the face of an intense heat wave that has hampered production in consumers' plants as well as in the steel mills, Iron Age says in its weekly review.

"Incoming business this month will not only sustain mill schedules at approximately present rates until the end of July," the review adds, "by which time most of the second quarter bookings will have been shipped, but is building up a 'backlog' for August that will prevent as sharp a dip in production as had been expected.

"It is apparent that only a relatively small portion of current steel buying is actuated by fears of labor disturbances within the near future. In fact, apprehension in that respect seems to have been shown among steel mill employees, to the unionization plan of the committee for industrial organization. Enrollment in the outside union is said to be proceeding at a pace that is disappointingly slow to its sponsors."

Railroad buying of rails, track supplies and rolling stock, the appearance of pipe line tonnage and greater activity in private building projects, particularly plant extensions, are dominant in this week's market, the report said.

American Foreign Trade Recovering, Declares Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — American foreign trade is making progress toward recovery in world markets, as 1936 moves into its second half, says the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. The outlook is more encouraging than at the beginning of the year, the first six months' trade being estimated at $2,300,000,000, with only a slight difference between values of exports and imports.

The beneficial influences of reciprocal trade agreements are growing stronger, according to the Council. Only four pacts were in effect at the beginning of 1936, it says, whereas eight more have since become effective. These agreements have created new and more profitable business. The benefits will be more pronounced as the pacts continue to operate, the Council declares.

While gains have been most prominent in exports of manufactured goods, agricultural products are generally showing up better. Fruits, fresh, dried and canned, and nuts, are all going forward in larger volumes. Wheat flour indicates better progress. Meat products are hampered by restrictions in foreign markets. American raw cotton, although competing with new sources of supply, is meeting this competition with increasing success. As of June 30, 1936, exports of American cotton totaled 6,088,186 bales for the season as compared with 4,806,970 a year ago.

Industrial machinery accounts for the largest growth in exports, followed closely by petroleum products, raw cotton, automobiles, agricultural implements, electrical machinery and apparatus, and chemicals.

Imports are growing slightly faster than exports but most of these gains are in raw materials for United States industries, or in noncompetitive foodstuffs. Declines are shown in imports of dairy products, corn, fodders and feeds, vegetables and preparations, indicating that last year's large imports of these agricultural products were due mainly to the after effects of the 1934 drought. What may be the outcome of the present serious drought in western states, in the effect upon imports of farm products in the future, cannot be foreseen.

Payments for American exports are coming through more satisfactorily with the exception of Spain, Italy, Nicaragua, Roumania, Poland, and Chile.

United States exports to Germany for the first half of this year have shown expansion due to German demands for United States cotton and raw materials, to enable them to increase their exports of manufactured goods under a subsidized plan.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.071 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Of the $50,000,000 in tenders offered by the Treasury July 10, $167,814,000 were applied for. The yield will be about 0.071 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

The issue is of 273-day Treasury bills, dated July 15, 1936, and will mature April 14, 1937.

Remington Rand Has Big Unfilled Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—The "backlog" of unfilled orders on the books of Remington Rand, Inc., manufacturers of office equipment, is the largest since 1929, James H. Rand Jr., president, announced.

Net sales in the three months ended June 30 totaled $10,049,000, an increase of 21.4 per cent over the similar quarter last year, he said. This showing was made, he added, "in spite of labor troubles which retarded manufacturing operations during part of May and all of June."

Canadian Newsprint Output at New High

By the Associated Press

New York

CANADIAN newsprint production hit a new record high in June when output totaled 270,051 tons, compared with 267,067 in May, the previous record, and 232,020 in the like 1935 month, according to the newsprint service bureau.

In the first half of 1936 Canadian mills turned out 1,489,263 tons, a record for the period, against 1,284,903 in the same 1935 months.

SEC Tightens Its 'Over-the-Counter' Dealer Regulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—New forms for registration of brokers and dealers in "over-the-counter" security markets have been issued by the Securities Commission, in line with a recent statutory change in requirements.

The 5785 brokers and dealers registered under previous regulations need not file new registrations, the commission said, but letters calling attention to the new rules were sent to 5000 persons in the securities business who had not registered under the old requirement.

Under the new provisions, the letters said, all brokers or dealers who use the mails or other channels of interstate commerce to induce purchase or sale except upon a registered security exchange must be registered. The former test was use of interstate commercial channels to "make or create a market for both the purchase and sale of securities," the SEC said.

Thus, it was said, the new rules extend to "one who engages solely in selling or solely in buying, while under the former rules, registration was required only if a broker or dealer was engaged in making a market for both the purchase and sale of securities."

It was explained, however, that brokers and dealers whose business is exclusively intrastate or who deal solely in government or other exempted securities do not come under the registration requirements.

The new requirements become effective Aug. 26.

Canada Leads World In Rise of Market Value of Securities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Remarkable recovery in industrial enterprises in almost all countries is recorded in the June issue of the League of Nations monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

During the last 12 months for which figures are available, this report says, the increase amounted to 48 per cent in Canada, 43 per cent in Czechoslovakia, 37 per cent in the United States, 30 per cent in Belgium and Norway, 26 per cent in Chile, 22 per cent in Sweden, 19 per cent in Austria, 13 per cent in Switzerland, 12 per cent in the United Kingdom, 11 per cent in Hungary, 10 per cent in the Netherlands, and about 8 per cent in Denmark and Germany.

In Japan the value of shares dropped from the middle of 1934 to July, 1935; in the subsequent seven months a recovery of almost corresponding amount occurred followed by a fall of 5 per cent in the first quarter of 1936. The total value of Japan's shares in April, 1936, was just two and one-half times what it was six years previously.

A downward trend subject to rather wide fluctuations is noted in France, Greece and Poland. The decrease during the last 12 months amounted to 25 per cent in France, 7 per cent in Poland and 3 per cent in Greece.

Two Roads Differ On Effect of Cut In Passenger Rate

NEW YORK, (AP)—Two large eastern railroads are taking opposite stands on the merits of the new two cents a mile passenger rate.

Baltimore & Ohio, which had favored the policy of cheaper transportation costs, announced its passenger revenues in June showed an estimated gain of 15 per cent over the same month last year.

Showing less enthusiasm for the experiment, trustees of the New Haven Railroad, one of the largest passenger carriers in the eastern territory, declared that adoption of the reduced tariff was marked by a "retardation" of the previous rise in passenger revenues.

The new rate became effective June 2 in eastern territory. Baltimore & Ohio officials, expressing gratification over the results, said it looked as if the June gain would be repeated in July. For the first five months the road's passenger revenues were 10 per cent above the like period last year.

The New Haven trustees tempered their dour estimate of the fare cut results with the observation that the estimated loss of revenue was "substantially less than anticipated."

They figured that New Haven's June passenger revenues were about $150,000 short of what they would have been if the rate had remained at the old level of 3.6 cents a mile. This assumed continuance of the 10 per cent passenger revenue gain shown in May.

Other leading carriers in the East said they had no definite estimates yet on June passenger business but expected to report before the end of the month.

Bank Clearings Off 14.3 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,022,153,000 during the week ended July 15, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet. This was a decline of 14.3 per cent from the $5,862,756,000 reported in the same week last year.

This contrasted with an increase of 40.5 per cent in the preceding week over the same period a year ago.

At New York City, clearings of $2,986,202,000 represented a drop of 24.9 per cent from the 1935 comparative, while the amount for outside centers was $2,035,951,000, or an increase of 7.9 per cent over last year.

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July 16, 1936

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Canadians Start Pilgrimage To Vimy Ridge Celebration; 6000 Aboard Five Steamships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 16—Canada's "Remembrance Pilgrimage" has started. Five big ocean liners steaming down the St. Lawrence carrying more than 6000 veterans of the World War and their relations going to the former battlefields of France. Where in 1914 a great fleet of ships sailed down the same river bearing Canada's first contingent to fight for the British Empire on European soil, now this peacetime army of men and women set forth to revisit the scenes of self-sacrifice and victory and to receive the homage of France.

For two years the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League has been preparing for the pilgrimage. The idea fired the imagination of Canadians from the start and its successful accomplishment will become an epic in the Dominion's history.

Five Ships

Because of the numbers who enrolled the pilgrimage had to be distributed among five ships—Antonia, Ascania, Montcalm, Montrose and Duchess of Bedford. Each party is in turn divided into companies numbering from 8 to 11 a ship and comprising from 120 to 135 pilgrims each. Arriving at Havre and Antwerp on July 25 the visitors will be taken in groups to all the towns, villages and fields where the Canadians had lived and fought. A group from the Montrose and the Montcalm, who served in units which operated in the Mons area just prior to the armistice, will be tendered a civic reception by the Mayor and corporation of Mons.

The next day all parties will converge on Vimy Ridge for the unveiling of the Canadian Memorial by King Edward VIII.

The Unveiling

The non-political, non-racial and non-denominational nature of the unveiling is seen in the personnel of the official representation of the nation, among whom are Sir Robert Borden, war-time Premier of Canada; Sir George Perley, High Commissioner in London; Sir Eugene Fiset; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, senior surviving officer of the Canadian Corps and Chairman of the National Vimy Pilgrimage Committee; Lady Haig, widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France and Flanders; Lady Byng, widow of the Commander of the Canadian Corps at the battle of Vimy Ridge; Lady Currie, widow of the Canadian Corps Commander who succeeded Byng of Vimy. The Canadian Government will be represented by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Maj. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions, and Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defense.

Escorts Down River

The pilgrimage flotilla is being escorted across the Atlantic by a unit of the Royal Canadian Navy, H. M. C. S. Saguenay, whose commander, W. J. R. Beech, and men will form a guard of honor for the King at the unveiling. The ceremony will actually be in Canadian territory, as the whole memorial park of 245 acres has been ceded to Canada as the gift of the French Republic. More than 10,000 Canadians are expected to be present on the slope where on April 9, 1917, Canadian troops swept up to victory.

"On July 26 we shall be once more Canada United," says Brig. Gen. Alexander Ross, Dominion president of the Canadian Legion; "and as the flags fall away, as the words of consecration and dedication are uttered, may we not all unite in a common prayer that the sacrifice of those whose memory we honor may not have been in vain?"

Britain Blames U. S. For New Navy Race

(Continued from Page 1)

that day are ignored it becomes virtually meaningless.

There has been some scrapping of obsolete warships in a half-hearted approach to the treaty limits. During the past four months the United States has scrapped 12 destroyers, six mine layers and one submarine.

Still Over on Submarines

But these are only a small part of even the worthless surplus tonnage still on the books of the Navy. When all of the useless ships are scrapped the United States will still have about 50,000 tons of submarines beyond the treaty limit.

The same condition is true as to destroyers. Similarly, England and Japan each possess a surplus of destroyer and submarine tonnage. The navies of all three powers are all now seeking to devise means for evading the treaty provisions, which would require the scrapping of so much excess tonnage.

England's action in regard to destroyers raises the limit for herself and the United States by 40,000 tons, and would automatically give Japan the right to an additional 28,000 tons on a proportional basis. This would mean the retention by all three of almost all of their old destroyers worth saving.

Japan Would Scrap None

Little would be scrapped beyond the worthless ships by the United States and England. Japan would not have to scrap any since the extra tonnage allotment would give her more than her present total of destroyers.

The British proposal for cruisers is to transfer three A class cruisers, of which she now has more than the allowed quota, into B Class. Actually, they will it is understood be converted into anti-aircraft cruisers. This transfer would result in about half a cruiser surplus in B Class cruisers resulting in a violation of the limit in that category.

While the actual tons involved are negligible the question is causing considerable concern in the navy here because of the precedent it establishes: England has refused to invoke the escalator clause to permit this increase in cruiser tonnage, preferring to announce merely she will do it.

No Comment by U. S.

The United States has "noted" the British intention without comment.

The United States Navy would much prefer the formal invocation of the escape clause because the whole process would then be regularized and it would be possible to determine here exactly what Japan could do. The irregular method may open the way to almost anything.

Japan, which has a surplus of 9000 tons in A Class cruisers and 10,000 tons in B Class, could use the British percentage as an excuse for retaining this excess tonnage.

Originally, England intended to obtain the 40,000-ton destroyer increase by the same extra legal method, but the United States objected and insisted on formal invocation of the escalator clause.

Use of the escalator clause on destroyers drives one big hole in the treaty and the precedent for ignoring its limitations weakens its foundation.

Scots' Yard Builds All-Welded Vessel For Canadian Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANGEMOUTH, Scot.—One of the world's largest all-welded vessels, the Franquelin, which left Grangemouth Docks recently, was constructed in the Tyne, while her motors were constructed in Switzerland. There is not one rivet throughout the entire ship, the plates having been welded by oxy-acetylene.

In addition to this, the vessel embodies many novel features. Her upper structure is on unorthodox lines. Within a few feet of the bows is situated the bridge, while the funnel and engines are at the stern.

This design is believed to be most suitable for the type of work in which the vessel will be engaged. She is to operate on the Canadian lakes, and the position of the bridge allows for ease in control under difficult navigating conditions.

The ample space amidships allows for a carrying capacity far in excess of appearance. Though apparently small in size, the vessel carries a cargo of more than 3000 tons.

Critic of Japanese Army Forced To Resign From House of Peers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Swift and uncompromising suppression was the fate of Jusha Tsumura, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, whose critical remarks about army officers during the recent session of the Diet excited considerable resentment in military circles and provoked a retort from the War Minister, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi.

The House of Peers reacted quickly to the displeasure of the military and naval leaders. It was decided to bring Mr. Tsumura before the Disciplinary Committee of the House, a procedure which represents a very severe form of censure.

Mr. Tsumura tendered apologies to the War and Navy Ministers and resigned his seat in the House of Peers, to which he had been elected as a representative of the highest taxpayers' group.

(The Japanese House of Peers is made up both of hereditary nobles, government appointees, representatives of the Imeprial Academy and representatives of the highest taxpayers of each prefecture.)

After this the incident was regarded as closed.

Soldiers Lauded

Mr. Tsumura had contrasted the Japanese private soldiers with the officers, to the disadvantage of the latter. He praised the self-sacrifice of the soldiers, mentioning especially, the "three human bombs," three Japanese soldiers who deliberately sacrificed their own lives during the Shanghai fighting in order to destroy the defenses of the Chinese. He then continued:

"It seems to me that the officers do not possess this spirit as much as the soldiers do. Despite this, the officers receive much higher salaries than the soldiers. It may be better for the Government not to give salaries to such officers.

"An officer murdered his superior and believed that he could take up his post in Formosa. The Army purposely delayed the trial of this officer and gave him a pension. As soon as the officer is sentenced to death he appeals.

"If such a thing comes to the knowledge of the people it will exert a bad influence."

This statement brought Admiral Osami Nagano, the Navy Minister, to his feet with an indignant protest; and later the War Minister, General Terauchi, replied at greater length.

Officers' Loyalty Praised

General Terauchi pointed to the large number of officers among the casualties of various wars as proof of their loyalty, reproached Mr. Tsumura for taking a few exceptional cases as typical and characterized the latter's remarks as "a great insult to the Army."

Criticism of the War Ministry from another angle was voiced by the Left-wing Labor member of the Diet, Kanju Kato. He attacked the contention of Army and Navy spokesmen that large military and naval budgets contribute to national prosperity.

Mr. Kato cited figures to show that the profits of firms working on war orders had more than doubled since 1931. On the other hand, he declared, workers in navy arsenals suffered wage cuts, privations of farmers were too well-known to require elaboration and salaried employees and small employers were also in difficult straits.

Mr. Kato contended, that unless the military and naval budgets brought prosperity to wider circles than the munitions manufacturers, they could not be regarded as factors for "stabilizing the national livelihood," to quote a common Japanese phrase.

As his language was more measured than that of Mr. Tsumura, Mr. Kato escaped the swift punishment which was meted out to the latter.

Economic Recovery Held the Basis Of Democratic Claims

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 16 (AP)—Asserting the Republican Party was seeking to ride into power on "an emotional appeal to fear," John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General, told the Institute of Public Affairs today that the Democrats base their case on the record of economic recovery.

Mr. Dickinson presented the Administration's viewpoint at a roundtable debate. Herman Langworthy of Kansas City, chairman of the Cleveland platform committee, was to present the Republican side.

Mr. Dickinson said the Republican Party, in its platform, proposed "nothing more than to take up the work where we would leave off and attempt to carry it on without experience, half-heartedly, and without sympathy for the task."

He asserted the campaign presented a "definite and clear-cut issue."

"On one side there stands a record," he said, "the record of the largest measure of concrete achievement and the greatest success in bringing recovery from the deepest depression of modern times that any leadership in any country can point to. That record is the case for the Democratic Party and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Driver Operates Bus 1,042,500 'Safe' Miles

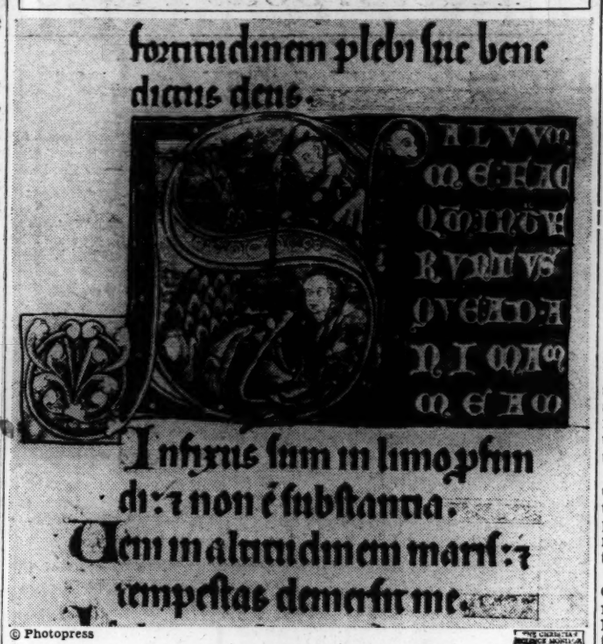
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENID, Okla.—For 13 years Owen Meredith, bus driver over this town's trading area, has driven carefully because he considers it the only way to drive; but not until recently did he learn that among the nation's bus drivers he ranked a second place in the number of miles covered without mishap.

Mr. Meredith began his work as a bus driver in 1923, when the first oil fields were discovered in the northern part of Oklahoma, and he remembers proudly that he drove the first bus out of Enid, over a route of dirt roads. Since then his mileage has added to a total of 1,042,500 miles. It is for these miles without regrets that he has recently achieved national recognition.

His automobile record is as stainless as this bus record. For 18 years he has driven a personal car, and never paid a fine for any sort of traffic violation.

Manuscript of Thirteenth Century



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Page From Latin Psalter of Evesham

Psalter of Brilliant Coloring Acquired by British Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In a glass case, carefully guarded from the light by green curtains in the manuscript department of the British Museum, is today a big brown leather-covered book lying open and displaying a wonderful brilliancy of thirteenth century illumination.

It is a 700-year old Latin psalter (book of psalms) of beauty recently bought for £2400 from the Earl of Dalhousie, for the British National Collection. Its 283 vellum leaves, each just over a foot in length and 8 inches wide, have grown yellow with antiquity, but the gilding on its quaint old pictures shines out as brightly as when the brown robed monks of Evesham Abbey, Worcestershire, laid on highly polished slabs of beaten gold with lavish hand.

Glow Like Jewels

The lapis lazuli blue and earthenred which are the other chief pigments that the original artists used still glow like jewels in this golden setting.

The illuminated text is in medieval lettering which is colored and gilt in alternate lines. On one of the initial pages forming part of the original script is a dedication to the 'Ecclesie Eusamensis" (Church of Evesham).

This refers to the fact that it was originally the property of the Benedictine Abbey of Evesham, an ancient foundation long since fallen into ruins, which was founded by Egwin, third bishop of Worcester in 701.

The psalter has also in one of its illustrations a likeness of an Abbot believed to have been either Thomas of Gloucester, who passed on in 1243, or else his immediate successor, Henry of Worcester, whose corresponding date was 1263.

Records of the Abbey

It is learned from Dr. R. E. W. Flower of the manuscript department of the British Museum that there is no doubt whatever as to the approximate date of the psalter, though the identity of the monks who illuminated it has not been traced.

The records of the abbey, however, describe how an abbot who lived between the years 1229 and 1236 "made a great breviary" (Roman Catholic prayer book) "the finest in the monastery . . . and a great psalter (book of psalms) " . . . and provided all things necessary for four antiphoners" (choir service books) "but these the brethren wrote."

There is much other curious evidence which helped to fix the date of the manuscript. The work contains, for example, a list of saints, but omits the name of Richard de Wyche (1197-1253), Bishop of Chichester, who was canonized in 1263 and was so greatly venerated in England at the time that his non-inclusion is taken to show that the psalter must have been written before his time. Another piece of evidence is more positive.

It concerns an interpolated reproduction in the text of the coat of arms of Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to Edward I, who is believed about the year 1265 to have carried off the volume from Evesham and given it to a Cistercian abbey at Hayles in Gloucestershire, thus preserving it from the destruction which overtook Evesham Abbey after the Reformation. It is not known how it passed subsequently into the ownership of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie 1790-1839, one of the Duke of Wellington's generals in the Peninsular War. But it is known to have thence descended to the present holder of that title.

Museum's Description

But whatever may have been the adventures through which it passed in the stormy centuries of British medieval history, it has survived them all successfully.

The British Museum thus tersely describes it now: "Psalter in Latin, executed for Evesham Abbey, Co. Worc. about A. D. 1250 and ornamented in the finest style of English art of the period. The decoration includes a magnificent full page initial B. to ps. 1, large historical initials to the usual psalms, and smaller decorative initials.

"Purchased by the National Art-Collections Fund for presentation to the British Museum 19th May 1936."

Deutschland und die Olympischen Spiele

von J. E. WILLIAMS

TAUSENDE von Menschen aus allen Teilen der Welt werden ihre Reise nach Berlin zum Besuch der XI. Olympischen Spiele angetreten haben bevor diese Zeilen im Druck erscheinen. Viele von ihnen werden entweder Teilnehmer an den Wettkämpfen oder sonstwie sportlich Interessierte sein; doch wird es auch sehr viele geben, die die Gelegenheit benutzen, um einen Sommerurlaub in Deutschland zu verbringen.

Die Olympischen Spiele selbst sind in erster Linie ein Sportereignis, aber dieses Jahr hat das Ereignis für Deutschland noch eine besondere Bedeutung. Seit Monaten sind alle Bemühungen darauf gerichtet gewesen, die bevorstehende Zusammenkunft zu einem großen Erfolg zu gestalten. Die Olympiade ist in der Tat eine so wichtige Angelegenheit im deutschen Volksleben geworden, daß die Menschen hier sich daran gewöhnt haben, davon wie von einer politischen Scheidungslinie zu sprechen. Wenn man, z.B. darüber diskutiert, ob Ereignisse hier diese oder jene Wendung nehmen könnten, so hört man oft die Meinung, daß keine Entscheidungen getroffen werden, bevor diese internationalen Festlichkeiten zu Ende sind.

Für Deutschland ist die Olympiade aus einer Reihe von Gründen—der Politik, der Wirtschaft und des Sports—von elementarer Bedeutung.

Vom politischen Standpunkt aus sehen die Nationalsozialisten in den kommenden Ereignissen eine Gelegenheit für die Außenwelt, hierher zu kommen und über die Fortschritte, die im Dritten Reich gemacht worden sind, selbst zu urteilen. Auf ihren Reisen durch das Land werden die Ausländer Gelegenheit haben, herrliche neue Autobahnen zu sehen, die sämtliche Großstädte miteinander verbinden. Von eigens dazu angestellten Fremdenführern werden sie die Geschichte des hoffnungslosen Zustandes hören, in den Deutschland während der „unseligen 14 Jahre des Niedergangs" nach dem Jahre 1918 verfallen war, sowie von dem Gegensatz, der sich seit dem 30. Januar 1933 vollzogen hat.

In Berlin werden die umfangreichen, für die Spiele errichteten Neubauten, besonders das schöne große Stadion, von den technischen Fähigkeiten der Deutschen Zeugnis ablegen; auch wird dem Besucher der disziplinierte Gehorsam des Volkes gewiß nicht entgehen. Die bedeutende Ansammlung von Truppenteilen, besonders der Luft- und Heeresformationen, in den meisten Großstädten wird auch den klaren Beweis erbringen, daß Deutschland nun die Rüstungsgleichheit erworben hat, die, wie seine Führer behaupten, der wesentliche Faktor ist, der bisher allen erfolglosen europäischen Friedensplänen gefehlt hat.

Es wird daher erwartet, daß die Anwesenheit einer großen Zahl ausländischer Besucher im August viel dazu beitragen wird, der Isolierung, die das Dritte Reich seit seiner Gründung empfunden hat, ein Ende zu machen. Besonders wünscht man, daß die angelsächsische Stimmung sich dem nationalsozialistischen Régime geneigter zeigt. Wenn auch das demokratische Regierungs-System in England und den Vereinigten Staaten unzähligemal von den hiesigen Führern verurteilt worden ist, so wird dies doch nicht als triftiger Grund angesehen, die Mitarbeit dieser demokratischen Staaten abzulehnen, da die Versorgung mit Rohstoffen, die Deutschland zur Zeit so dringend braucht, besonders für die Aufrüstung, in ihren Händen liegt. Und auch aus anderen Gründen, hauptsächlich wegen der Rassenverwandtschaft mit den Angelsachsen, die in öffentlichen Reden hier so oft erwähnt wird, wünschen die gegenwärtigen Führer eine engere Zusammenarbeit mit dem britischen Weltreich und den Vereinigten Staaten.

Auch in wirtschaftlicher Hinsicht sind die bevorstehenden Olympischen Spiele für Deutschland von sehr großer Bedeutung. Die kommenden Besucher werden Devisen mitbringen—diesen äußerst wertvollen Artikel, dessen Spärlichkeit während der letzten Jahre Deutschlands wirtschaftliche Entwicklung so stark gehemmt hat. Es hieße zu viel erwarten, wenn man hoffte, daß die kurzfristigen Schulden unter dem Stillhalteabkommen (das am 1. März 1935 auf ein Jahr erneuert wurde), dank dem Kauf der „Reisemark" durch die Besucher, vollständig gelöscht werden könnten; es wird aber in hiesigen Bankkreisen erwartet, daß ein großer Teil dieser Schulden getilgt werde. Durch ein so günstiges Ergebnis würde der deutsche Staat eine schwere Schuldenlast an das Ausland abwälzen und auf diese Weise—wie viele Sachverständige annehmen—sich automatisch den Weg zu neuem Vertrauen bahnen, das seinen Ausdruck in neuen Auslandsanleihen finden würde. Schon allein die Anwesenheit so vieler ausländischer Besucher wird gewiß zum Aufschwung des Verkehrs auf den Eisenbahnen und des Handels in der Hauptstadt beitragen, so daß jede aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen in gewissen Teilen der Bevölkerung entstandene Unzufriedenheit mit dem jetzigen Régime in den Hintergrund gedrängt werden wird.

Auch hat Deutschland besonderes Interesse an der Olympiade, weil es diese als Prüfstein für seine Sportsleute im Kampf mit den Sportsleuten der übrigen Welt betrachtet. Der nationalsozialistische Staat läßt dem organisierten Sport offiziell seine Unterstützung angedeihen; tatsächlich spornt er ihn so intensiv an, wie es in angelsächsischen Ländern als Widerspruch zu dem Grundsatz „Sport um des Sports willen" empfunden werden würde. Hier wird betont, daß der Sport zur Förderung der Tauglichkeit für die Volksgemeinschaft und nicht der Wunsch, Wettbewerbe zu gewinnen, das Ideal sein sollte. Gleichzeitig jedoch würden hier Siege deutscher Wettkämpfer sicherlich sehr geschätzt und dem Nationalsozialismus zugeschrieben werden.

Die kommenden Olympischen Spiele bedeuten so viel im nationalsozialistischen Deutschland, daß keine Mühe gescheut wird, um dem Besucher das Leben angenehm zu machen. Was letzterer auch vom politischen System des heutigen Deutschland denken mag, er wird gewiß keine Ursache haben, sich während seines hiesigen Aufenthalts über die deutsche Gastfreundschaft zu beklagen.

[Die englische Passung dieses Aufsatzes steht auf der letzten Seite unter den Leitartikeln]

Westminster School Regains Access To Black Rod's Stairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The boys of Westminster School, having discovered that they are entitled to the use of "Black Rod's Stairs" on the river at the Palace of Westminster, evidently do not intend to let this old custom fall into abeyance again.

The first eight with its pink-bladed oars rowed down recently from Putney to Westminster, accompanied by masters and guests in launches. They landed at the Stairs and were received by Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, yeoman usher of the Black Rod, who entertained them at tea. The title is due to the ebony staff which the usher carried in parliamentary ceremonies.

The reason of this old custom is that the school boat houses used to be on the opposite side of the river, and the boys were allowed to go through Westminster Palace grounds to the Stairs in order to ferry across the river.

The rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament after the fire in 1834 put a temporary stop to the use of the Stairs, and although the authorities stated that they had no intention of depriving the boys permanently of their privilege, no attempt to avail themselves of it took place until 1935, just 100 years after the fire.

It was only then that someone, delving into some old government correspondence, came across the fact that access to the Stairs had never been withdrawn from the boys of Westminster School.

Cape Natives Retain Suffrage After South African Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog's Native Bill, the work of several years, is now in the statute book of South Africa, and gives the vote to natives under certain restrictions.

A last-minute compromise saved their vote from being completely abolished, as was the intention of the Prime Minister when he drafted the original bill. The concession won over several members, both Dutch and English, who had been opposed to depriving the natives of the franchise.

Separate Voters' Roll

Only in the Cape do natives enjoy the vote, and the new legislation provides that such natives as are at present registered as voters shall be placed on a separate voters' roll and given the power to elect three European representatives to the House of Assembly.

Instead of having the right to elect either Europeans or natives to the Cape Provincial Council, as was proposed in the original bill, the natives will now be represented on this body by two Europeans only.

In the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State the natives have never had the vote, and it was largely due to the opposition of these three provinces to extension of the franchise that the Prime Minister proposed abolition of the vote for natives in the Cape.

10-Hour Session

The historic division on the representation bill took place shortly after midnight after an unbroken sitting of 10 hours, the adjournment for dinner having been dispensed with. A two-thirds majority was required for the bill to become law.

Actually 169 members voted in favor and 11 against, the majority including J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, who said he could not on that occasion align himself with his leader, as there was a wide divergence between the fundamentals of the bill and his own convictions.

The next stage in the native legislation is the native trust and land bill, which the Government has strongly supported. This measure provides for the acquisition of approximately 15,000,000 acres of additional land for natives.

No decision has been taken by the Cabinet regarding the raising of the necessary funds to purchase the land, the outlay on which is estimated at £15,000,000. It is suggested, however, that a loan of £10,000,000 will be raised.

Vote Sought for Indians In Natal and Transvaal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—An appeal to South Africa to grant Indians in the Provinces of Natal and Transvaal the same privileges of citizenship as were aleady conceded at the Cape has been made in Cape Town by Syed Sir Raza Ali, the Agent General of India. There are no Indians at all in the Free State.

Syed Sir Raza described the disabilities of Indians in the Provinces of Natal and Transvaal. There, he said, they were prohibited from owning fixed property, yet any foreigner might do so. Indians have made tremendous progress, educationally, economically, and socially, during the last 10 years, he declared.

"It is now time for you," he said, "to give recognition to the fact that South African Indians speak your languages, they know and act according to your manners and customs, they are guided by your ideas, their angle of vision is yours.

"India is on the road to full self-government and the reason for Natal taking away the franchise, both parliamentary and municipal, from the Indian was on the ground that he did not enjoy this right in his own country. This reason will no longer be tenable. Will Natal, therefore, be now pleased to restore the vote?"

Smuggled Goods From Japan Win Over Chinese Students' Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Once the most powerful weapon the Chinese patriot possessed against Japanese influence, the anti-Japanese boycott is today a hopelessly dead issue, according to students who have recently attempted to revive it here.

After a month's trial, 30 students from the larger universities here have abandoned a test campaign which they conducted in Peiping to determine the efficacy of the boycott under present conditions. They admit that their effort, which was to have been the forerunner of an attempted revival of the boycott on a nationwide scale, met with complete failure.

Where in 1932 and '33 the slogan "Don't Buy or Sell Enemy Goods" won thousands of enthusiastic supporters in all walks of life, such an appeal today meets only the helpless realism of a public so impoverished that it must choose the cheapest goods available, regardless of patriotic feeling.

"It is not Japanese-directed authority that defeats our boycott so much as the poverty of the Chinese people," state the students.

"Japanese goods are cheaper—and smuggled Japanese goods are still cheaper. Merchants who are no longer nationalistic make more profit. Local industrialists are bankrupt from Japanese competition and dumping."

Merchants listened to their pleas, the students said, but not a single one would commit himself to a boycott program.

"Being actively patriotic," conclude the students bitterly, "is a luxury which Chinese cannot afford these days."

No more support for a boycott could be expected from the general consuming public than from traders, confess the students.

The boycott test was carried on secretly here by leaders of the Peiping Student Union, which has renounced demonstrations and other overt acts as instruments of its anti-Japanese program in North China. Students took a severe beating at the hands of police and gendarmes during their last demonstration, and are now generally quiet and intent simply upon finishing the current school year.

Smuggling Into China Hits Manchester Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A tremendous increase in smuggling in China by way of the newly-constituted autonomous provinces, was noted in the minutes of the China and Far East Executive Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Trade when directors of the Chamber met here recently.

If action were not taken to check this development, it was reported by the British Residents' Association in Shanghai, the loss in revenue to the Chinese Treasury would seriously cripple the Government financially in its efforts to produce interest payments on foreign loans. These circumstances were referred to the Board of Trade.

It was pointed out that British traders were likely to suffer in various ways from the results of this smuggling; that customs revenue is the chief source of revenue of the Chinese Government, and that its curtailment by smuggling on such an extensive scale would inevitably result in higher and perhaps prohibitive duties on goods not smuggled. Moreover, it was explaned, the raising of the duties would make smuggling more worthwhile and create more trouble.

Australian Ship Reputed to Hold Most Sea Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—Reputed to hold more ocean records than any other ship afloat, the Shaw Savill and Albion freighter Waiwera arrived at her berth here under command of Capt. J. H. Gaskell, having completed her voyage from London in 27 days, 17 hours, 12 minutes. Of this time the London-Cape Town portion of the run accounted for 15 days 24 minutes, thus reducing her own previous best time, by 1 day 14 hours, 36 minutes.

The time of the London-Cape Town voyage is only 5 hours, 38 minutes behind the record established by the S. S. Scot 42 years ago. The Cape run averaged 16.92 knots, but for the whole voyage the run to this port averaged 16.86 knots.

A fast run was made a little while ago to Cape Town from Liverpool in 15 days, 6 hours, 56 minutes, another record.

On a homeward journey the record-breaking habit seems to maintain, as the last voyage from Melbourne to Hull took 28 days 12 hours, while from Albany, W. Aust., to Hull on a recent voyage the time was 25 days, 36 minutes.

Discussing the performances, Captain Gaskell claimed there had not been any undue strain on the vessel's engines in making these fast nonstop trips.

Canadian-U. S. Salmon Treaty Passes Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — Ratification by the United States Senate of the Fraser River sockeye salmon treaty with Canada will pave the way for one of the greatest international experiments in conservation and may be the means of restoring an industry that may yield more than $25,000,000 a year to the two countries.

Although there may be some delay in making the practical provisions of the treaty operative, fisheries officials of British Columbia and commercial packers and fishermen believed that ratification was the most important news the salmon industry on the Pacific coast has ever received.

Negotiations for such a treaty began more than 20 years ago. Even before that there had been signs of gradual exhaustion of Fraser River salmon due to unrestricted fishing—the result of no international agreement. Rock slides on the river aggravated the situation, and Canada began active negotiations for a treaty. Although Canada several times approved such a measure, opposition continued in the United States until this month.

Under the treaty a joint board composed of three Canadians and three Americans will be appointed with wide powers of regulation.

Dr. Blaisdell Quits Post at Claremont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, Calif.—Dr. James A. Blaisdell, president of Claremont Colleges, announced his retirement June 26 after 26 years of educational activity here.

William Sheffield Ament, acting president of the two colleges, Pomona and Scripps, is to retain the post he has held during the last year while Dr. Blaisdell has been on leave.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100 per cent profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN of character with 5 years' experience selling to hardware and building material dealers in the Carolinas, enjoying their friendship and confidence, needs to make a change. Box 922, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0861 (Newton, Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 306 West 72nd—Lady share beautiful apartment, business lady or couple. Kitchen privileges, reasonable. Piano. Trafalgar 7-1857.

COUNTRY BOARD

FREEDOM LODGE—Quiet restful retreat; beautiful pine woods, shady brook, good food. Refined adults $14. Board for children (age 7-14) $10 per week. Address Mill River Rd., Sheffield, Mass.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm away from traffic; large cool lawn and porch; good swimming; cool nights; delicious cooking, fresh vegetables; inner spring mattresses; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11.

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, N. Y.—A good place to spend a day, a week, or a year; mountain and lake country; comfort, cleanliness and wholesome activities; $18 to $20 weekly; booklet. MABEL HOPKINSON, Mgr.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE FOR SALE—$70.00 davenport for $30.00. Chairs, chest of drawers, dishes, single cot, etc. 59 West 10th St., Apt. 5B, N. Y. C.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSERS

TO COMPLETE YOUR CHARM
Restore the youth to your hair. Have it styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.
ROMAN 565 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Copley Square

HOUSES FOR SALE

WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE—Charming, small house furnished or unfurnished. 1 acre, beautifully landscaped, privacy without isolation. Tel. MILLIKAN, Wilton 93, Ring 2.

HOUSES TO LET

ALL YEAR COTTAGE, on Seaford Creek, 7 rooms, electricity, gas, garage; near Jones Beach; trees; $35 on lease. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—6-room house, newly decorated; near water; rent $45. 475 Atlantic Ave.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

ADRA MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 734 Nostrand Avenue
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

DORIS HAT SHOPPE
Get your "Fall" hand made hats now: $2.98 and up; French felts, satins, velvets. 656 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 flight up. BUckminster 2-0434.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

In The Adirondacks
UNDER THE MAPLES, Route 9,
On Echo Lake, Pottersville, N. Y.
E. F. Morey, Prop.
Attractive, large estate, homelike atmosphere. Refinement, amusements, also furnished cabins. Est. over 25 years. Reasonable rates, booklet.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H. — A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

THOMAS GARDNER
227 71st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Estimates cheerfully given. SHore Road 9-2410

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems.
Free Personal Service.
Agents; excellent commuting facilities. BURKE & OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE, Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

GREAT NECK AND NORTH SHORE.
OUR FREE BOOKLET
With live photographs and descriptions of outstanding properties at all prices is cheerfully offered to help you select a desirable home. Advise your requirements.
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH
43 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I.
Phone Great Neck 2010.

ROOMS TO LET

BALDWIN, L. I.—Comfortable room with bath, near station; private family; references exchanged. 31 Grove St. Tel. Frpt. 3231.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com. 8569

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 7702.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 426 East 22nd St.—Large room (furnished, unfurnished) modern apartment; telephone; lady. Evenings, Buckminster 4-5091.

N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway)—Delightful room, unobstructed view, private bath, cross ventilation. All transportation, $10 for one, $12 two. Near church. Phone mornings, Trafalgar 7-9809.

N. Y. C. (70th) 1025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles doubles, $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718.)

N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd—Large corner room near bath, smaller rooms $3.50 to $8.00. Endicott 2-8544. WALKER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY—Willing serve one or two evenings week in domestic duties, care children, $1.00 evening. Write Box K-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

N. Y. C.—Colored woman desires days work or laundry to take home. Excellent references. Edgecombe 4-9822.

REFINED American of wide experience desires position as companion and household manager for elderly people. Careful driver. Box C-42 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN—Copy writer; newspaper, department store experience; prefers Boston, Philadelphia, N. Y. C. vicinity; references. Write Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN willing to serve those needing care or companionship. Evenings, Sundays. Christian Scientists preferred. SUSQUEHANN

YOUR manners will depend very much upon the quality of what you frequently think on; for the soul is tinged and colored with the complexion of thought.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Daily Features

THE truly humble Christian does not inquire into his neighbor's faults: he takes no pleasure in judging them; he is occupied wholly with his own.
—ATHANASIUS

Two Paths, One of Dirt—

Monitor Camera Club From W. C. Clifton, Burlington, Wis.

Trail Vista in Northern Wisconsin

Cartoonist Makes Recommendations for Monitor Camera Club

...WATCH YOUR PERSPECTIVE. DO NOT POSE
...OBJECTS OR FIGURES SHOULD NOT CUT THROUGH THE CENTER
...AVOID IMPROPER BALANCE
...DO NOT HAVE MORE THAN ONE POINT OF INTEREST
...WATCH YOUR BACKGROUNDS
HET

—And One of Rushing Water

Monitor Camera Club From George W. Stetson, Hingham, Mass.

Merced River, Yosemite Park, Calif.

In Addition, Photographs Submitted for the Monitor Camera Club Should Be Glossy Prints (Negatives Not Acceptable); and Full Details, Including Sender's Name and Address, Should Be on the Back of Each. One Dollar Is Paid for Each Picture Accepted. If Return Postage Is Enclosed, Unused Snapshots Will Be Returned

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

(Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE placing of Puzzle Corner answers among the advertisements has brought forth varying comments. Here is the way an Oklahoma City, Okla., reader views the situation:

FXSCWOPLV RGC SLFHXCF

SNGLV JOX SZTXCJPFPLV WGY-

ANLF PGCNF FGNX FGCJ GR

"JPX-PL" QXJHXXL EAMMYXCF

SLZ SZTXCJPFXCF. HOSJ!

2. Letter Division

HERE'S another problem in letter division from a Quincy, Mass., reader. Figures are to be substituted for the letters, and the problem worked out arithmetically. The figures in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0, may be substituted for the letters in a 10-letter word. Perhaps, if you cannot figure this out arithmetically, you might try juggling the 10 letters in the problem to form a 10-letter word, which would enable you to solve the puzzle. But try it first arithmetically.

ACLE) ELIDAEB (SBS
ESYAC

CPPDE
CDISC

EAACB
ESYAC

PCLE

3. Letter Changing

CHANGING only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change HUGE to TINY in six moves. Do we hear "Or less?"

4. Letter Juggling

TWO different 8-letter words may be formed from the eight letters below. Try juggling or transposing them to form two words:

A I L O R S T Y

5. Rebus

A FARGO, N. D., reader submits the following as representing in rebus form a 7-letter word. The lines below offer a clue:

b

This is not a honey bee
But a pearly denizen of the sea.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Brevities

Troy Record: Civilization is the condition in which one generation pays the last generation's debts by issuing bonds for the next generation to pay.

Whitley Weekly Record: Even if you've a handle to your name, you need not be a mug.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Fair are the flowers and the children" (I. T. F.)—The poem you seek, "Indirection," by Richard Realf, follows:

Indirection

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the roseburst of dawn, but the secret that clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guideth the growing;
Never a river that flows, but a majesty scepters the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soared, but a stronger than he did enfold him,
Nor ever a prophet foretells, but a mightier seer hath foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breathes the soul of the sculptor is hidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite issues of feeling;
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symboled is greater;
Vast the created and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving;
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing;
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where those shine,
Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the essence of life is divine.

—*Richard Realf*

For the Scrapbook

Music

We love music for the buried hopes, the garnered memories, the tender feelings, it can summon at a touch.—*L. E. Landon.*

Courtesy

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly. — *Voltaire.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Leave the Dishes

TWO girls in our neighborhood discovered that entering high school involved many additional expenditures, so they decided to try to earn the extra money themselves. They canvassed the neighbors, offering "to do the dinner dishes after a party" or "whenever there was company" for 15 to 30 cents, depending on the number of dishes.

Many housewives welcomed this opportunity to spend an entire evening with guests, without the sad aftermath of dishes at midnight or the next morning. Enough work materialized, so that now a younger sister of one of the girls and a friend of hers are occasionally called upon.

The mothers of the girls find this work has increased the girls' interest in doing housework at home more thoroughly. After taking care of the dishes in many homes, fitting into several methods and routines, the girls are more alert to do their work the right way.—Mrs. Althea P., Binghamton, N. Y.

Odds and Ends

Everest Still Unconquered

The recent expedition which abandoned its ascent of Mt. Everest was the fifth to be sent out since 1921 by the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

A Spare

A New York department store has the ingenious idea of selling women's stockings in packages of five, the fifth is a "spare," in case of a run or a hole.

In Lighter Vein

Can See Better Here

"Dropped something?"
"Yes, 50 cents."
"Where did you drop it?"
"Over there by that dark hole."
"Then why are you looking for it here?"
"It's lighter here."

Fair Warning

Mary had a little snub
For everyone, and so
The leaves of her engagement book
Were always white as snow.
—*Vanderbilt Masquerader*

On His Feet

I rose with great alacrity
To offer her my seat;
'Twas a question whether she or I
Should stand upon *my* feet.

Wrong Place

The visitor called at the village library. "May I have the 'Letters of Charles Lamb'?" he inquired.

"You're in the wrong building, Mr. Lamb," said the new clerk pleasantly. "The postoffice is just across the street."—*Toledo Blade.*

Same Old News

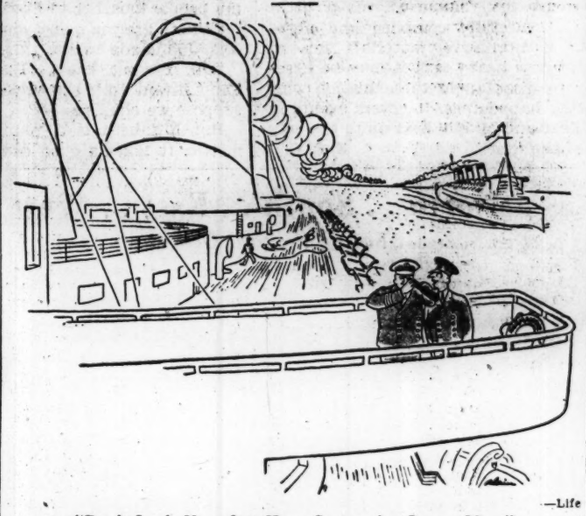
Mrs. Jones: "Anything new in the paper this morning?"

Mr. Jones: "No, same old things—only happening to different people."
—*Medicine Hat News.*

Polite Command

Captain Lehmann: "Am I handling the Hindenburg to suit you?"

Hugo Eckener: "Yes, keep it up."



—Life

"Don't Look Now, but Here Comes the Queen Mary"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Toothpick Tumble'

TOOTHPICK TUMBLE is so much fun that it can be made into a progressive game to be played at card tables, but it was originally planned as a short competitive game.

The small bundles of toothpicks (25 each) are fastened together with a rubber band for convenience before the game begins. Each player is given a bundle. In his turn, he removes the band, holds the toothpicks in the palm of his hand, throws them into the air, and attempts to catch as many as he can on the back of his hand. A second chance may be given if there is time to scoop up the toothpicks and place them on the back of the hand to be catapulted into the air and caught in the palm. Of course, the one catching the greatest number of toothpicks is the winner.—Freda T., Tulsa, Okla.

What They Say

All for One

"The Government has come to the point when it feels the fate of the masses cannot be any longer left to the individual or charity."—*Stanley High.*

Distribution

"The modern world can produce with ease, but it has failed tragically to solve the problem of distribution."
—*George Davies.*

Two Types of Churches

"There are two types of churches: the church that is beginning to recognize its social functions and the one that isn't."—*H. A. Overstreet.*

Daily Anecdote

Perfectly Satisfied

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HOME at his father's estate at Salisbury on vacation from Dartmouth, Daniel Webster, the student, felt the urge to relax. But his father had other ideas He put a scythe in his son's hands and set him to mowing.

Young Daniel made a few valiant sweeps before he leaned on the unwelcome instrument of labor and wiped the sweat from his brow.

"What's the matter, Dan?" asked his father.

"My scythe doesn't hang right, sir," came the prompt reply. His father fixed it and the work went on, but with no better success. Again it was adjusted and again, until Mr. Webster Sr. exclaimed, petulantly, "Well, hang it to suit yourself."

Perhaps this was the awaited command. At any rate, Daniel marched to the nearest tree, hung the offending scythe on the lowest limb, and made a short but telling speech: "It hangs very well now; I am perfectly satisfied."

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Basis of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

RECENTLY some friends were enjoying an out-of-doors dinner in the beautiful garden of their hosts. The conversation turned to the remarkable success of a large mercantile house. "Yes," said one of the guests, a successful business man, "but few people know what underlies and accounts for the prosperity of that store." And then he told this story:

Many years ago, when that business house and he were both very young, its executives had been seeking through every means to establish its reputation for service to the community. This man, then a boy, caught the spirit of service which was pervading the staff of employees, and was glad to do all he could to help realize that ideal.

On one occasion, when an order for merchandise had been placed by a man in a neighboring town, the need was for someone to deliver it after working hours. So the boy was sent. It was a bitterly cold night; the boy had no overcoat, and the electric train made only one round trip that night. The boy obtained from the motorman the promise to hold the car until he could run with the package and return; and so, when the much-impressed customer asked him in to warm himself and have a bite to eat, the boy had to refuse and hurry back to the car. Supperless and cold, he reached his own home about two o'clock in the morning.

Some days later, the store's chief executive and founder sent for him. "Where did you go on a recent night?" he asked.

The boy explained.

"And where was your overcoat?"

There was no overcoat; one boy's small salary was scarcely enough to sustain his family.

That night, when he arrived home, the boy found a large box, and in it there was not only a fine and warm overcoat—as fine a one as anyone could want—but also two bills, each for $100!

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

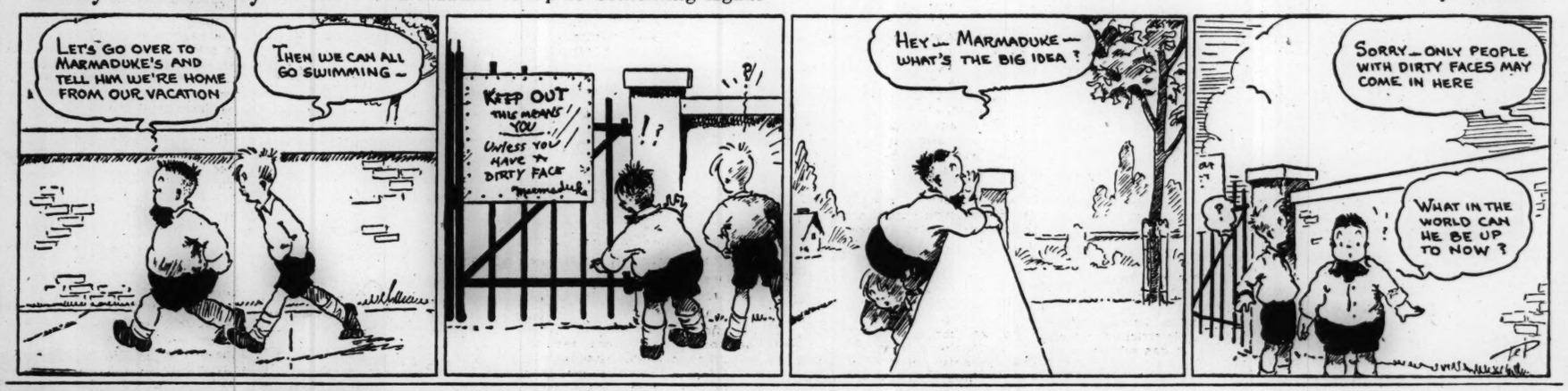
'Conversation' in the Bible

IN THE Bible we find four different words which are translated "conversation"—but no one of them means "conversation" in its familiar modern sense of "talk." For example, we find in Psalm 37:14 a reference to "such as be of upright conversation," where in this instance the Hebrew word means literally "way," and so, metaphorically, "conduct, way of life"—or even "character."

In the New Testament the Greek word most commonly translated "conversation" is anastrophe, which meant originally "turning down or back," and came to mean "behavior, conduct, manner of life." Thus when Peter, himself a married man, contends that husbands who "obey not the word" may be "won by the conversation of the wives"—it is not verbal eloquence that is implied, but rather that excellent behavior or example which to this day is often more effective than mere argument or "conversation"—as we now use the term.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Is Up to Something Again*

By LE PELLEY


LET'S GO OVER TO MARMADUKE'S AND TELL HIM WE'RE HOME FROM OUR VACATION
THEN WE CAN ALL GO SWIMMING—
KEEP OUT THIS MEANS YOU UNLESS YOU HAVE A DIRTY FACE Marmaduke
HEY— MARMADUKE— WHAT'S THE BIG IDEA?
SORRY— ONLY PEOPLE WITH DIRTY FACES MAY COME IN HERE
WHAT IN THE WORLD CAN HE BE UP TO NOW?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda's Treasures*

By THE HAGERS

AT AUNT MATILDA'S, I FIND THERE, IN HER FRONT PARLOR, TREASURES RARE.
THIS SHELL, I THOUGHT, BROUGHT ME THE ROAR OF WAVES ON SOME FAR DISTANT SHORE.
THROUGH ENGLAND'S LOVELY COUNTRYSIDE, I TAKE A STEREOSCOPIC RIDE.
HER MUSIC BOX MY JOY PROLONGS WITH "HOME SWEET HOME," THE SONG OF SONGS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Testing the Inflation Brakes

THE inflation against which the Federal Reserve Board has just taken protective action is credit inflation. This is the kind of inflation from which the country stands in danger. First, because it is credit money, otherwise called check or bank deposits, in which the people transact by far the greater part of their purchases. Secondly, because the availability of this credit money for business borrowing—as a result mainly of the vast increase in the country's gold holdings—is tremendous.

Something like thirty billion dollars of credit money could be released to business borrowers without causing any strain at all upon the country's banking facilities. There is a mental difficulty in envisaging such a huge sum except by thinking of comparable yardsticks. Two will suffice. The amount is the size of the entire federal debt; it is also equal to the total amount of credit money already in use in the commercial banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System. No wonder, therefore, that bankers and economists call this credit potential dynamite. Any sudden injection of it into the economic system would be just as inflationary as the scattering of new money from the air which a joyous congressman suggested at the last session as an economic cure-all. Prices would jump sky high.

Hitherto the only brake on the employment of this spare money has been the unwillingness of business to borrow it. Economic activity is certainly reviving. But most of it has been accomplished under the spur of government spending which has been engaged in restoring to the system its means of payment, as money should be called, which the depression so grievously deflated. The reflation has put the industries catering to consumables, such as food and clothing, back to normal. However, it has not produced full employment. Why? Because the reflation of means of payment is merely one side of this shield of business recovery.

The other side is the reflation of business enterprise. As the old saw has it: "You can take a horse to water, but you can't make it drink." Spending by the Government is responsible for a turnover of two or three times and then the original money goes back to the bank to add to the idle cash which, swollen as it is by the gold revaluation and influx, awaits continuous employment.

Business men would normally borrow from this idle store—and its plenitude makes it cheap—to put their plants into better shape for more business. In that event the industries making capital goods such as machinery, where most of the unemployment resides, would also be revived. So far they have not done so. Business men are still suffering from lack of complete confidence in the profit-making possibilities of the future.

The reservoir of credit will one day be tapped for business improvement. This appears as certain as the swing of the pendulum of a going clock. Such an expectation has concerned the Supreme Court of money, the Federal Reserve Board. Hence it has been busy dusting off the brakes which have lain in disuse for "seven long years" and in examining the new brakes with which it was equipped by the Banking Act of 1935. Its problem is a simple one: How to impound part of the huge credit reservoir so that when the money channel is cleared out for this new business enterprise, the rush of the water will not overwhelm the country in an inflationary flood.

This is the object of the board's action in increasing the reserve requirements of the commercial banks. From now on the banks will have to lock up half again as much money as formerly with the Reserve System as their reserve against the credit money they extend to business. At this time the move will have no effect in restricting the flow of new credit money. For the channel is not yet cleared out. And, as was shown on our financial pages yesterday, the spare credit money left after the board's action is still as much as $19,500,000,000. All that the step signifies is that the board is ready with the brakes when the long-awaited expansion begins.

That the Federal Reserve Board will manage the nation's money as energetically to damp down an inflation as it has to force a reflation is, perhaps, the main implication of this new step.

Beauty in Stone

ARRANGEMENTS made for maintenance of the chapel of King's College, Cambridge, said to be the finest example of Perpendicular Gothic architecture in Great Britain, illustrate the many difficulties confronting those determined to preserve beauty in England—difficulties which are, however, frequently overcome. In some instances, as in landscapes in the Lake District, the difficulty is one of ownership; in others, as a few years ago at Stonehenge, the difficulty is the lack of adequate funds.

Neither of these problems concerns the preservation of King's Chapel, famed throughout the world as the subject of Wordsworth's most celebrated sonnet, for the college to which it is attached is a very wealthy society. The difficulty here was of a more fundamental nature. Examination has shown that the chemical action of the Cambridge atmosphere has greatly decayed the external stonework of what is often regarded as the brightest architectural jewel of the university.

In Cambridge it has frequently happened that the only methods of preservation known to natural science have resulted in a great diminution of the original beauty of the fabrics to which they were applied. But the repairs at King's are to be carried out in specially prepared cement, which it is hoped will be entirely free from this defect. Already the college has endured for nearly 500 years; and, when the present repairs are completed, it is estimated that it will be able confidently to look forward to its millenary. Thus is registered a further advance in the campaign to make beauty permanent.

"If 't Ain't in McGuffey's—"

A MEMORIAL to William Holmes McGuffey, the work of the sculptor Lorado Taft, is to be unveiled July 18 in the presence of a notable gathering at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. And, incredible as it would have seemed to Americans who got their schooling in the 'nineties, a generation is upon us who knew not those, then, incomparable elementary Readers.

For a century has passed since the simple, unpretentious professor of Miami University, later aided by his brother Alexander, gave to young America the Primer, the Speller and six Readers which for millions of children were the only signposts pointing to Parnassus. Reading held top place in the three "R's" in the little red schoolhouse and parents proudly put Tommy and Mabel through their paces when company was in the parlor by having them "elocute" the poetry of Cowper and Scott and Mrs. Hemans, culled from the rich selection assembled by McGuffey. "If 't ain't in McGuffey's 't ain't no good," held many a father as the family gathered close round the lamp-lit table.

Other times, other manners. The McGuffey Readers have stepped back to let larger anthologies of wider scope enter the classroom door; the textbooks have been displaced by more modern manuals. It is right and fitting that it should be so. McGuffey himself would have rallied to the bugle call of progress.

Will China Fight?

THERE are, obviously, three broad possibilities for the future development of Sino-Japanese relations: They may improve to the point of normal stabilization on the basis of some give-and-take arrangement between Tokyo and Nanking. They may remain in their present state of mutual distrust and irritation. Or they may deteriorate until armed conflict breaks out between the two powers.

The recent departure for Nanking of Mr. Kawagoe, the new Japanese Ambassador to China, puts an end to a diplomatic hiatus that has lasted for several months because of the retirement of the former Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Ariyoshi, and the speedy transfer of his successor, Mr. Arita, to the post of Foreign Minister, and may well presage a "showdown" on some of the points in dispute between the two countries.

Of the three possibilities the first, that of Sino-Japanese reconciliation, must be regarded as unlikely. To be sure, there is more sentiment in favor of it on both sides of the China Sea than appears on the surface. Not a few Japanese business men and civilian politicians would breathe a sigh of relief if grandiose and costly schemes of political expansion on the Asiatic mainland were scrapped.

But Chinese advocates of conciliation are kept silent by fear of being branded as unpatriotic, and Japanese who would favor a less truculent policy on the part of their country must tread and speak softly for fear of the army. The gulf between what Tokyo could propose and what Nanking could accept by way of a permanent settlement therefore seems impassably wide.

More probable is a continuation between the two countries of the present relations, full of anomalies, inconsistencies and apprehensions as they are. But it is impossible to foresee when some untoward incident, firing on a Japanese ship by a Chinese customs patrol, or the placing of a bomb in the neighborhood of a Japanese barracks or troop train, or an outburst of mob violence against Japanese subjects, will prove the spark that may ignite a serious conflagration. The seizure of Manchuria and the fighting in Shanghai in 1932 both started from small visible causes.

Despite its vastly superior population and territory, China is hopelessly inferior to Japan in modern military force, at sea, on land and in the air. Its sole chance of emerging victorious from a trial of armed strength would seem to lie either in attracting the support of some more powerful ally or in outlasting Japan in an endurance contest: in keeping up some kind of organized government and widespread guerrilla activity in its far interior after the Japanese had occupied the main sea and river ports.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek recently warned the South China leaders who were clamoring for war with Japan that "you cannot gamble the existence of a nation on a momentary impulse." It is clear, therefore, that any actual resort to arms will mean that, in Chiang Kai-shek's opinion, there is no longer room for maneuvering or retreat, that a stage has been reached where failure to resist means definite loss of China's independence.

Record With a Moral

Book News of the Day

VOLUME X of BRITISH DOCUMENTS ON THE ORIGINS OF THE WAR, 1898-1914, edited by Dr. G. P. Gooch and Dr. Harold Temperley (London: H. M. Stationery Office. 17s. 6d. net), has an interest all its own in emphasizing the need—no less clamant in the powder magazine of Europe today than twenty-three years ago—for quenching sparks liable to reach major accumulations of explosives.

One of the occasions when this was exemplified was in the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia in 1913. The documents in the present volume show that incident to have been almost of the nature of a rehearsal of the quarrel between the same disputants which detonated in 1914.

The trouble began with a demand from Austria for Serbian troops to withdraw from the Albanian frontiers. Serbia replied that this was impossible so long as the border tribes were restless and there was no Albanian authority to keep order or prevent the raiding of Serbian territory. Austria then, almost without more negotiation, sent an ultimatum to Serbia.

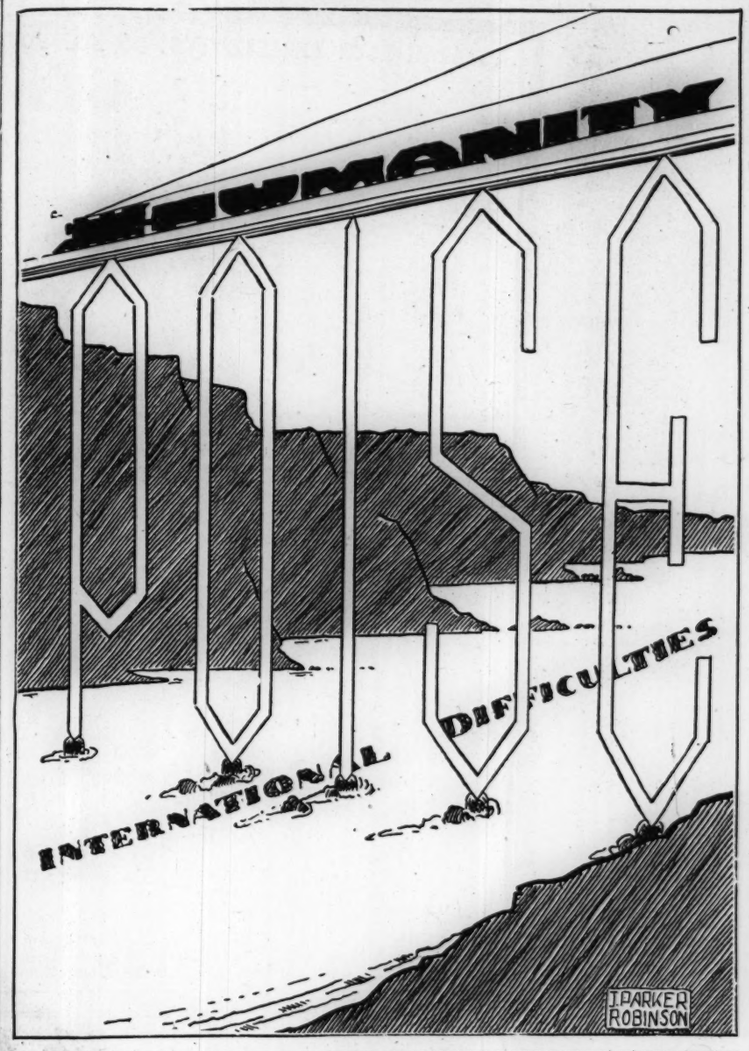
Sir Edward—later Viscount—Grey, who was then British Foreign Secretary, noted on this on Oct. 18, 1913—"Separate action by Austria before even consulting other powers makes things very difficult. . . . For Austria to present an ultimatum to Serbia and then to demand the support of other powers is in a sense to confront the powers with an ultimatum. . . . I am, however, prepared to support at Belgrade the decisions of the Ambassadors' Conference in London respecting the frontier between Albania and Serbia, and to advise the Serbian Government to give an assurance that Serbia will respect that frontier and that her troops have only crossed it as an emergency measure and will be withdrawn at the earliest practical moment."

The Serbian Government eventually gave way, M. de Hartig, the Russian Minister at Belgrade, asserting that he used pressure to secure this quite obviously wise counsel. But that a state of tension was produced is shown in a characteristically impetuous telegram from the Kaiser congratulating the Emperor of Austria on the strong line taken, also in an illuminating note by Sir Arthur Nicolson, then British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressing the opinion that peace had only been "patched up" and that it would not be long before Europe would find itself "again surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments."

The present volume affords a great mass of carefully compiled and absolutely authoritative materials for all those whose heavy task it may be hereafter to disentangle these highly complicated happenings. It covers events in the Near and Middle East up to the very eve of the war.

E. C. C.

Bridging the Gulf



The Infant Takes the Road

IT WAS a warm afternoon in early summer. The sun shone brightly upon the lawn of a London garden. Margaret sucked hard at her bottle.

"Where are you going for your holidays?" I inquired lazily.

"To the Austrian Tyrol," replied Mrs. Johnstone. I sat up in some surprise. "But surely," I said, "you can't take Joan across the sea. She is only four months old."

"Why not? William knows the German for 'hot water.'"

"Certainly," said William loyally. "When my sister was younger than Joan my people took her to Constantinople."

"Where are you going yourself?" asked Mrs. Johnstone in her turn.

"Oh, I don't know," I said vaguely. "The Infant isn't six weeks yet. I don't suppose we shall go——"

But Elizabeth is a young woman of mettle. It takes a good deal to outclass her. She responds to every challenge. All this talk of the Continent, indeed!

"We are going to Frinton," she said decisively.

Clearly it was a great moment. We paused for the momentous announcement to make its full effect. After all, Frinton is at least fifty miles from London.

"We must take Margaret's cot and sleeping-bag," remarked Elizabeth.

"Of course," I replied.

"We mustn't forget the picnic basket. And 'Trent's Own Case.' You will certainly want something to read by the seashore."

"Obviously."

"Margaret must have several changes of clothing. Socks, frocks, and that sort of thing. Grandpa and Grandma had better come with us, too. There is your typewriter—and the perambulator."

"There is one thing you have omitted," I volunteered.

"Really?" said Elizabeth, doubtfully, as she ran the various items over on her fingers. "What is it?"

"The charabanc to put all these things in."

"The four-seater will be quite big enough," said Elizabeth. She laughed happily. "We shall be a bit crowded, of course. But you won't mind carrying most of the things on your knee."

So, a few days later, we found ourselves on the Frinton road. The first problem to be decided, since this was the Infant's earliest venture beyond the garden wall, was whether we should go on main roads or side roads. The main roads were the busier, but the side roads bumped more. We compromised, and tried both in turn. At Chigwell, six miles out, the word was stealthily passed round that Margaret was asleep. Now the Infant, whatever else may be said about her, is no sluggard. She has little inclination to waste the bright sunshine in slothful slumber. Inactivity and lethargy are no faults of hers. Yet—such is the perversity of human nature, always longing for something that it has not got—we could occasionally find it in our hearts to wish, especially at night, that she were not so obviously marked out to become one of those delightful people who are "up with the lark." Accordingly, on receiving the above information, I gave a loud cheer of triumph, which, however, froze on my lips as the Infant opened one eye, and gazed at me severely. But the critical moment passed off safely, and we went on through Chelmsford and Colchester to Frinton.

Frinton is a noble town, and very refined. People there might occasionally drop their eyes, but never their aitches. It is in all respects a place calculated to make a good impression on the intelligent visitor, and we derived considerable satisfaction from the thought that Margaret would catch her first view of the North Sea from the lovely stretch of greensward that borders its promenade, and looks down upon the sands and sea some scores of feet below. But Margaret was like the little boy who thought the sea very much overrated. She just turned her head, and refused to look at it. In a pleasant way, you know, but quite definitely. On the whole, I feel I can sympathize with her. The sea, it cannot be denied, does run to excess. Margaret prefers her water in more manageable quantities. As, for example, in a bottle.

H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Fading Political Orthodoxy

By Frank L. Perrin

THE emergence of more or less cohesive third-party political groups in the United States, the publicly-announced desertions of old leaderships, and the disappearance of violently opposing platform declarations, combine to convince the observer that no political party, in this election year of 1936, can show or insist that it has adhered to or consistently taught or practiced its proclaimed tenets of political orthodoxy. It is because the men and women of the country no longer think in groups or listen more than casually to political doctrinal theories when these are expounded that it has been found somewhat easy for ambitious, or mercenary, or visionary organizers to appeal convincingly to the comparatively few who hope to find or who believe they have found some old or perhaps some heretofore undiscovered formula guaranteed to meet their actual or imagined needs.

Likewise the conviction that the promises of one or the other of the older parties, made by candidates and endorsed by platform declarations, have not been fulfilled has tended to shift party balances and confuse careless guarantors. Perhaps those who seek to justify their refusal to be longer bound by party allegiances may yet wisely discover that the abolition of poverty, the stabilizing of prosperity, the insurance of employment at high wages, and the guarantee of low living costs are not within the province or power of any political party or any dictatorship by an individual or group of individuals.

I am quite convinced, as the trends and tendencies indicated since the two major political conventions are studied, that there is a wholesome clarifying process going on in America. Unless unexpected strength is developed in the rival and opposing "third-party" groups their influence on the result in November will not be great. These groups will attract from the rank and file of both the Democratic and Republican parties some who are persuaded that only by a defiance of regular means and methods can their protests or their demands be emphasized.

It is not by such a resort to hazardous and futile extremes that an effective approach to present-day problems and their solution can be made. There is reason and sanity even in politics and in the administration and execution of a trust politically imposed. It is the realization of this fact that is influencing the people of the United States today. The result, as at present indicated, will not be the recementing and restoration of dilapidated party lines and fences, but the informal creation of a sympathetic coalition comprising those of independent but not wholly defiant political thought.

Obviously it is neither timely nor wise to conclude that the apparent determination of the coalitionists is the only safe course, or the one that will, eventually, bring about the readjustment of economic balances now so greatly desired.

By no rule of so-called political regularity can it be established that any supposed or imposed rule of political regularity or inherited or adopted party allegiance binds the American voter, man or woman, in this hour of decision.

This courageous willingness to meet adventure persuaded millions of voters in 1932, and again in 1934, to enlist under what to them was a strange and, politically, an alien flag. Many of these, like McCutcheon's "Mysterious Stranger," graphically portraying Missouri when that State stepped into the Republican ranks a quarter of a century ago, will choose to remain in the camp of their choice. They will do this because they are convinced that the commander best represents them in the crusade in which they then enlisted.

Apparently the realignment now in process is due to influences and causes in no way definitely related to those operative in the two election years mentioned. There is now apparent no persuasive philosophy of class fear or class prejudice. There has been evolved, rather, a saner philosophy of political brotherhood, and with it an unselfish desire to accomplish, by proved and tested American methods, that which Americans hope will insure the welfare of everyone.

The Wide Horizon

Germany and the Olympic Games

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THOUSANDS of people from all parts of the world will have started their journey to Berlin to attend the XIth Olympic Games before these lines are in print. Many of them will be either competitors or otherwise interested in sport, but there will also be a large number who will take this opportunity of spending a holiday in Germany.

The Olympic Games themselves are primarily sport events but this year's events have added significance for this country. For months past, all efforts have been concentrated upon making the coming meeting a great success. In fact, the Olympiad has become so important an affair in German national life that people here have become accustomed to speak of it as a political dividing line. When, for example, discussions have turned upon the trend which events may or may not take here, the opinion is often heard that decisions will not be applied until this festival is over.

To Germany, the Olympiad is of primary importance for a number of reasons, political, economic and "sporting."

From the political point of view, the National Socialists see in the coming events an opportunity for the world outside to come here and to "judge for themselves" as to the progress made under the Third Reich. They will, during their travels throughout the country, have the opportunity of seeing magnificent new auto roads linking up all the principal cities, of hearing from specially-appointed guides the story of the hopeless state into which Germany had fallen during the "miserable 14 years of depression" after 1918 and of the contrast which has been effected since Jan. 30, 1933.

In Berlin the spacious new structures built for the games, especially the fine big stadium, will testify to German technical ability, while the disciplined obedience of the people will certainly not escape the visitor. The presence of large numbers of troops, especially of the air and military formations, in most of the large towns will also be clear proof that Germany has now secured that "equality in arms" which its leaders maintain is the essential factor hitherto lacking to the success of any scheme for European peace.

The presence of foreign visitors in large numbers during August is, therefore, expected to be a powerful aid to the breaking down of that isolation which the Third Reich has felt ever since its establishment. It is particularly desired that Anglo-Saxon opinion shall become more favorable to the National Socialist regime. For though the democratic system of government adopted in England and the United States may be condemned times out of number by the leaders here, that is not held to be a valid reason for not seeking to co-operate with those democratic states, since they hold the supplies of raw materials so urgently needed by Germany, especially for rearmament, at the present time. And for other reasons, especially because of the racial kinship with the Anglo-Saxons which is so often mentioned in public speeches here, the present leaders desire closer co-operation with the British Empire and the United States.

Economically, also, the coming Olympic Games mean a great deal to this country. The visitors who come will bring with them foreign exchange—that most valuable commodity, the scarcity of which has seriously affected Germany's economic development during the past few years. It may be too much to expect that the short-term debts under the standstill agreement (renewed for one year, as from March 1, 1935) will be entirely wiped out through the purchase of "Travel Marks" by the visitors; but that a very large proportion of them will disappear is anticipated in banking circles here. Such a happy result would remove a heavy burden of foreign debt, and so automatically—according to many experts—pave the way to new expressions of confidence in this state, through new foreign loans. The very presence of so many foreign visitors will certainly help to improve trade on the railways and in the capital city, so that any dissatisfaction with the present regime felt on economic grounds, by certain sections of the population, will be relegated to the background.

Germany is also particularly interested in the Olympiad as a test of its sportsmen against those of the rest of the world. The National Socialist state has given official support to organized sports, in fact has given them such a concentrated impetus as in Anglo-Saxon countries would be considered a contradiction of the idea of "sport for sport's sake." It is emphasized here that sport as an aid to communal fitness rather than the desire to win events is the ideal. But at the same time, victories for German competitors would certainly be much appreciated here and credited to National Socialism.

The coming Olympic Games mean so much to National Socialist Germany that no effort is being spared to make things comfortable for the visitor. Whatever the latter may think of Germany's present-day political system, he will certainly have no reason to complain of German hospitality during his stay here.

(A German translation of this article is on page 12)